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Agricultural.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

furnished me some facts regarding the some estimates as to the amount to be harvested as compared with average years. These figures cover three groups of farms in different parts of the town. The first group of 15 farms aggregates 1,400 acres, and has 92 acres sown to wheat. This is 61/4 acres to the 100. The next group has 20 farms reported, aggregating 2.197 acres, and 263 in wheat. On these firms there are 12 acres in the 100 growing wheat this year. On the next 20 farms there are 2.111 acres With their local markets destroyed, the than six acres in every 100 sown to wheat. ship, represent fairly the extent of wheat acres is quite a large reduction from former by the Secretary of State, the last report makes a little more than 10 acres to the 100. Causes which affect like pursuits in one portion of a State or country, carry that influence to all engaged in that industry; so that it is perhaps safe to conclude that less wheat was sown last year than in average years. Wheat is looking well, and promises a good yield. But little was winter killed, except on heavy clay land, or in very exposed situations, where the winds swept off the snow If the vield should be up to the highest aver age for the township, there would be but about 125 bushels to the farm, which, after taken out, will leave little to go into the general markets. These are home figures which any one can make for his locality, the Secretary of State, that Michigan cannot add much to the surplus after supplying

the home trade.

As I write loads of wool are going to

year sheared his grade flock before washing, sales at 36c. It is safe to say he sacrificed 10 cents per pound to washing, for this flock, and they scoured the same averageabout 71/4 lbs. This neighbor is a close observer, and always makes fair and safe estimates, and his verdict is, that sheep shorn before warm days and hot sun, and before being turned to grass, have less oil and less waste to the fleece, than when left 30 days days to two weeks afterward, to accumulate | er would kick. oil, crust and dust, and divers other dirty substances to add to the weight of the in the price of beef in Saginaw spoken of fleece. And yet there stands between him and the manufacturer a system of shrinkage that compels him to manipulate the fleece cents per pound. Farmers generally, like my neighbor, have sense and judgment enough to determine the difference in the real shrinkage of fleece, in both plans, without taking the dictum feel cheated and misused when confronted with the necessity of washing sheep to gratify a whim that has no excuse at present for its existence. Wool buyers pride themselves upon their expertness in detecting un washed fleeces, but they fail as often as they succeed, which shows that the real without such inspection. difference is not so great as they make it appear by their values, when their astute ness has been sufficient to decide correctly. Buyers do not presume to buy unwashed wool on its merits, and they do not apply test that can in any way determine its value. They hold a fleece to their nose in a

nore or less. It is beyond my power to nothing for the health of consumers, only can injure the fibre, or become a serious obstacle in the process of manufacturing the fleece. There is certainly no good ground for continuing the practice of washing sheep. It really means nothing as a stan dard of value for the article. The degree of thoroughness which each wool grower shall exercise while washing his flock is too varied to think of uniformity, and is a constant promoter of trickery and deceit. The wool clip of our State can never become uniform in character until it is sheared without washing, and before the flock is turned to pasture. But every pioneer in this attempt at reform must submit to wrong and injustice, and he is compelled to return to the unnatural and useless methods adopted long ago. If all wool were sheared early the eye could be called into the detective business, if that were necessary. There would be fleeces with burrs or chaff in them which could be felt or seen without calling to their aid a third sense, so uncertain as a business factor. There would be heavy and light fleeces as at present. There would doubtless yet be some soggy, gummy fleeces, over which rival inteersts would

wrangle, but if there was an attempt at docking there would be some apparent basis for it without selling or buying under a decree that all wool shall smell to an odor pattern. A. C. G.

AFTER THE DRESSED BEEF MONOPOLY.

A goodly number of farmers gathered in The supervisor of my township kindly Jackson, last week Saturday, to discuss the policy of allowing the cattle markets in the amount of wheat growing on the ground State to be broken up in the interests of the which I required, as the basis of Chicago dressed beef syndicate, or to devise some method by which their monopoly of the business could be prevented. We give a summary of the proceedings from the Jackson daily papers. Hon. J. C. Sharp was made chairman of the meeting. Some Detroit butchers were also present, and gave their views of the situation. In brief they were that the success of the Chicago beef monopoly in this State, means a death blow to the stock raisers of Michigan. in all, and only 123 in wheat; or a little less stock raisers must compete with the free fed steers of the vast prairies. This is an These 55 farms, out of the 197 in the town- impossibility, and stock raising for or at a profit, will become a thing of the past; this, growing here. This eight acres in every 100 too, means a serious blow at the grain markets of the State, and the placing of our years. As near as I can gather from the farmers more completely at the mercy of the stock-brokers and grain exchanges, an end not at all desired-and the farmers of Michigan cannot afford this. Figures were given to show that in the northern towns of the State the policy of the Chicago people had

> raise the price of meats to consumers. Mr. George Beck, of this city, brought up the question of the meat furnished to the State Prison, and said he had been inform-

> been to freeze out local dealers and then

ed that it was Chicago dressed meat. Mr. Sharp said that at the time the con tract was let for the furnishing of beef, be had secured the insertion of a clause requiring that the cattle must be fatted and the home supply for bread and seed is slaughtered in Michigan. Hedid not know if this was being violated, but he hardly thought the prison officials would allow it to be done. It was something that should and they but confirm the general report from be investigated. He said there must be an organization of some sort so that the farm ers could make their influence felt.

Col. DeLand said it was the old question of how the producer could sell for the most and the consumer buy for the least. So far town to be sold. There is a good deal of as Chicago beef was concerned he would say dissatisfaction among the growers at the that when Chicago beef was first introduced price, and at the wretched system of pur- into Saginaw, the price of beef fell at once chasing wool generally. My neighbor last six to ten cents per pound. Few farmers were willing to sell live stock in Jackson, and it sold for 22 cents, while the market as the dealers combined to keep the price so for washed wool was 30@34c, with frequent low that there was no money in it for the farmers. The majority sold to dealers who ship it to Toledo and the west, and who year he washed and sheared the same pay better prices than the city dealers. He said if any organization could be formed that would benefit the producer he thought that every farmer should join for his own protection, but not because some butcher asked him to. He said that if the inspectors at the prison had let the beef contract at a rate one-eighth of a cent per pound highlonger, washed, and allowed to stand ten er, just to get Michigan beef, every taxpay-

> Mr. Beck said that at the time of the fall by Col. DeLand, cattle had fallen off equally Mr. Clark asked what could be done about

it. He hoped some one would tell in a certain way, or cheated out of ten him a plan whereby this Chicago dressed beef monopoly and every other monopoly might be broken down.

Mr. Beck said the plan proposed was to circulate petitions asking the legislature to their own flocks, after having tried pass a law providing for the appointment, in all sities and villages of the State having of the wool buyer as authority, and such a population of 5,000 or over, of a beef inspector; and requiring that all beef cattle intended for human food be inspected on the hoof and alive, before being killed or offered for sale as meat; and making proper tests of purity and healthfulness; and penalties for violating the said law or offering for sale

> A. N. Howe then moved that those present proceed to effect an organization.

Col. Hodge said that the people are undoubtededly in the grasp of big fours, not only in beef, but in coal, oil and other necessities. He favored the formation of an organization that would work against the test case and call upon that member to say selling of impure food. Those who are the whether it shall be worth ten cents per lb. leaders in the Chicago beef monopoly care

imagine how the natural odor of a sheep how much money they could make. He was in favor of an organization that would make war against all monopolies and trusts in the country. The influence of individuals would be nothing, but by uniting together the farmers might carry the movenent, which is one that ought to succeed.

> Col. DeLand asked what would be the good of organization to secure the passage of the bill above spoken of? If the monopolists are so nowerful as stated, one county or one State could not fight against them. The only way monopoly ever was effectually broken was through competition among the and the depth should be considerably monopolists themselves. The men we send to the legislature may think as we do before election, but after they get there they act as they like.

Col. Hodge said this is not a local matter, this movement was arousing attention all through the west and even in the east. The question was whether the mass of the people can control the monopolists.

Mr. Brownell, of Detroit, said Jackson county was not alone in this. These petitions are coming in signed from all over the State. He said one of the big four came to him and said that if the committee would withdraw this bill he would promise that Chicago beef should not be sold in Detroit, but this was refused. Mr. Sharp balieved it possible to influence

the legislature to a degree sufficient to secure the passage of such a bill, and good will come from trying. If the boards of nanagers of other State institutions would adopt the same policy as that at the prison the benefit would be greatly extended. He said Col. Deland used the very same arguments that were used against the laws to regulate railroad charges. If we commence an agitation founded on truth and justice we shall succeed, for right always wins.

On motion of Col. H. C. Hodge, Hon. J. C. Sharp was elected president of the association, and Hon. Frank Maynard, secretary. Mr. Maynard said the farmers alone are not interested. The drain of money from the State was large, and not a dollar of it came back, and this is a matter that interests everybody in the State.

It was moved that it be called the " Jackson County Protective Association," which prevailed.

The President and Secretary were appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws to be reported at a future session.

The meeting adjourned to August 25, at one o'clock. Thirty-two farmers joined the

ENSILAGE AND SILOS.

The interest in the preservation of green odder in the silo as a food for live stock is increasing rapidly, and in Michigan this season many tons of ensilage will be stored away by farmers who never before attempted anything of the kind. The experiments made at the State Agriculproved very satisfactory as to its value, and this experience is endorsed by other experiments both in the United States and Great Britain. The system seems equally valuable in all the States, so that its success is not limited by climatic conditions. Of course where corn can be successfully grown its advantages are greater than where this crop cannot be grown; but as clover, rye and oats have been used with advantage, it will be seen how wide a range of usefulness the silo has. The dairy farmer, the stock breeder and the feeder can trust to ensilage as a cheap and wholesome food, with perfect security. In the nature of things lensilage cannot be relied upon as whole ration for stock. It must be supplemented with grain and hay as roots are, in whose place in the economy of the farm it can be used with advantage to both the stock and the

The results of experiments lead us? to believe that in nearly all portions of Michigan corn will be relied upon to fill the silo. A greater bulk can be grown per acre than of any other crop, and certainly in nutritive value it ranks as high as any other yet tested. The corn should be sown in drills, and it should be allowed to ear out well and partly mature before cutting, some preferring to have it begin to glaze. When cnt it should be allowed to lie on the ground for a day until fairly wilted, then drawn or passed through the cutting machine and thence

into the silo. The silo is simply an air tight compart ment built of any material, but preferably lumber, and may be in part a barn or a building erected for the special purpose, We have seen the bay of a barn utilized for the purpose by simply doubleplanking it, and using tarred paper between the plank walls. There should be doors left at intervals, so as to render it an easy matter to get into the silo or get the ensilage out as required. When filled the sile should be well covered with planks, and then weighted down. There should be a pressure of from 100 to 125 lbs. to the square foot, which may be secured by the use of boxes of stone, stone alone, or anything else which will give the required weight and be

readily moved. Perhaps the following summary of a paper read before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture contains in a compact form about all that experiments have so far deter mined regarding ensilage, and we suggest that those of our readers interested shorld preserve it for reference:

1. Silos may be made with any of the

various building materials, and some very crudely and cheaply constructed have been found to do good service.

2. Silos may be above ground, or under ground, or partly both; they should be water-tight and perfectly air-tight and frost. proof, although these two points are not

3. The situation and construction of the silo, and the arrangements for filling, covering and emptying, should be largely governed by local conditions. 4. Several small siles, independent or

connecting, are better than one large one, greater than the length, width or diameter 5. A silo that will prove efficient may, therefore, be built at a cost varying from twenty-five cents to \$5 for every ton of ensilage it will hold. But like an ice-house, a substantial, well built structure, costing about \$2 per ton capacity, will probably prove in the end the most economical.

6. Silos may be filled slowly or quickly, in all weathers, the forage plants cut or pitted whole, and the cover may be heavily weighted or not weighted at all; the ensilage produced will vary in condition and quality, but these variations of management do not materially affect the result. If the silo is not air-tight on the sides, however, it must be well covered and heavily weighted.

7. Any plant or vegetable product, good for cattle food when green or fresh, may be preserved as ensilage, in an edible and succulent condition, throughout the year or for several years.

8. As a rule, all horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, are fond of ensilage, if its material is ever such as eaten by them. Most farm animals prefer it to the best dry forage.

9. The best time at which to cut any growing plant to make good ensilage, is when the plant approaches maturity and has begun to decrease in the percentage of its water contents. 10. The cost of preserving a given crop as

ensilage does not materially differ from curing the same crop by drying in a suitable season, but crops can be silved and preserved in seasons when they would be lost if drying were attempted. 11. All considered, Indian corn makes the

most economical and satisfactory ensilage in most parts of the United States, and with a crop of twenty to twenty-five tons to the acre when cut, which is a good average, the ensilage may be made, ready for use, at a al cost of \$2 per ton, and for less under favorable circumstances.

12. An acre of corn as ensilage will weigh four times as much as the same crop dried as fodder.

13. An acre of corn, field cured, stored in the most compact manner possible, will occupy a space eight times as great as if in the form of ensilage.

14. The chemistry of the silo is still somewhat in the dark. The contents of tural College for the past five years have any one silo filled with crops from the same land, apparently managed in the same way way year after year, will differ in condition and quality in different years. Knowledge of the subject is not yet accurate enough to prescribe with certainty the procedure which will secure the best ensilage. Yet any forage crop can be preserved in a moist, fresh form, substantially unimpaired as food, although there is generally considerable loss in the carb-hydrate elements, and with sometimes a partially compensating gain in the percentage of protein, and an increase in the digestibility of the material.

> 15. Correct theory reasoning on scientific principles, and the great preponderance of testimony resulting from the longest practical experience, agree in recommending this process to get the best ensilage: - Cultivate corn so every plant may have abundant air and sunshine to perfect itself and bear ears of grain; harvest when the kernels of the ear begin to glaze, or even a little later, when the plant leaves show some signs of drying—harvest preferably in good drying weather; run the corn through a machine that will cut it into lengths less than one inch, carry on the work as rapidly as pos- greater self-reliance. And for the purpose sible, keep the cut fodder levelled in the silo, and when full level the top, cover at once and weigh with at least one hundred and fifty pounds to the square foot of surface.

> 16. As food for cattle, as well as any other kind of farm stock, ensilage forms a very good and cheap substitute for roots, and its condimental effects are especially apparent. But the usual ensulage crops fail part in the advancement of the Michigan to fill the place of the root crop in a judicious farm rotation.

17. In feeding, the best results follow i moderate ration of ensilage, rather than its entire substitution for dry, coarse fodder. Except in the case of animals fed to maintain their weight, ensilage cannot be recommended as a substitute for more than half pers, followed by discussions, the election the long forage consumed.

18. Ensilage, and especially good corn ensilage, when compared with good dry corn fodder or with other feeding stuffs. produces results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist, and which chemistry cannot explain. As the result of practical feeding tests, it is very generally agreed that three tons of corn ensilage will equal in its effects as food a ton of average hay. This means a farmer is as well off, if not better, with thirty tons of good corn ensliage and twenty tons of hav as with thirty tons of hav. But it does not mean that a man can winter stock as well with ninety tons of ensilage and no dry forage as with thirty tons of hay

19. A silo or two, well built, but not too large or too expensive, will be convenient and economical on most farms to convert waste products into edible forage, and to save crops which at other times might be lost, if not to preserve some crop specially grown for ensilage.

20. The silo system is best adapted to high-priced lands and so-called high farming, and to farms not suited to profitable grass growing.

21. The extensive use of ensilage upon any farm is chiefly a question of convenlence and economy, which local conditions must decide.

A QUESTION FOR MERINO BREEDERS TO CONSIDER.

a it Advisable for Members of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association to Belong to Other Similar Associations

[Paper read by D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, at the last annual meeting of the Michigan Me-rino Sheep-Breeders' Association.] We had hoped to escape the task of readng a paper at this annual gathering of lock-owners and wool-growers. But if we nust again express ourselves, no subject ould be nearer our heart than the one given us on this occasion. It requires no ure, no elucidation of principles of breedby unseen forces, no array of statistical information to clear up the mists of doubt which surround other topics which have een so ably met here from time to time. and to which it is both entertaining and instructive to listen. No. this is a business proposition, viewed from a business standpoint, and from that point is capable of but ne answer. In a social point of view it might be answered in the affirmative, but practically the distance to other State organizations is so great as to nearly or quite extinguish the social benefits of being members of other organizations, so we shall treat it from a business standpoint. In all the business relations of life we measure the prospects of success by the unrestricted effort put into it by those who have the business in charge, so we may say whatever success we may have already attained is traceable to the efforts and interest of the nembers of the Michigan Association.

We do not mean to obliterate any of the good

work done by other kindred organizations

shine as elements of productiveness. But with these advantages alike distributed, one class of people progress and prosper, adding beauty, art and education to wealth and contentment, while another has weeds and briars as their inheritance, coupled with igporance and superstition, both and all the esult of trusting to others to do their work, and the elements of growth to fill their granaries, instead of asserting themselves and having a hand in directing and a voice in the management of their affairs. Nay, we should do even more than this; we should insist on changes radical as the felling of forests and firing the timber, spreading the ashes to baffle the coming worm, and grow our crops according to our needs. What would we be without "self assertion?" A tool in the hand of others: material to be fitted for others' use. Where would we be to-day in the opinions of other State associations, had we not in the winter of 1880 asserted that we had become of age, and begun the work of gathering and imparting knowledge among our members and planning to turn the current of interest and money, already rapidly flowing eastward for purposes of registration! In crde to more fully enjoy the prosperous condition we find ourselves in on this our annual meeting, let us take a glance retrospective. When first we talked of doing something for ourselves we were met by arguments of every kind and class for the presumption To rehearse them on this occasion be unkind and unwelcome, but they should be remembered only to stimulate us to of stimulating an effort in this direction and to turn the attention, interest and can ital from its flowing outward to other as sociations, towards the building up of our own interests and trade, we will go back to our feeble beginning and trace briefly the pleasing results which have crowned the efforts of those who have taken an active Association. A few winters ago, in the pioneer room of this great building, were gathered a goodly number of wool-growers. many of whom were breeders of stud flocks. The meeting had passed off with its usual animation and cheerfulness, and after the reading of the usual number of pa of officers and adjournment, it was made known that a movement was on foot to organize a Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, and all who were triendly to such a move were invited to stay and take part in the organization. To familiarize those not present on that occasion with the early history of it, we will state that a very crude and imperfect preparation had been made a few days previous to this meeting in the following manner: C. A. Miller, of Marshall, had offered his sheep for registration in Vermont, and after they were so cepted in the usual form one innocen "Lamb" seemed determined that his flock must be contaminated and should remain ontaide the fold. Thus the Vermont asso

ciation became doubtful, and Mr. Miller, learning that his word and reputation had dred years before its final development and been questioned, withdrew his flock in an a crude comparison made, speaking of a angry moment therefrom, and believing his wire as a means of conducting sound sheep to be pure he was naturally a very and at the same time speaking of seeearnest worker in starting the Michigan ing at long distances as well. Thus ssociation. He had spoken to parties in it has been with every machine built Genesee County of the feasibility of the to lighten man's labor, each and every scheme. A. A. Wood and W. E. Kennedy part of which first existed in the imagination had crossed over the eastern portion of the and was afterwards applied to the State by rail to the home of B. T. Ingalls. of Almont, a talented young man whom nobody could suspect of a wrong, thence to ination and then makes a draft on paper of Grand Blanc, where a few more men were committed to the cause, who perhaps like tion is helped to that extent that the buildthe bull that tackled the coming locomotive and tried to drive it from the track, became more noted for pluck than for judgnent. These few men, all aglow with the prospects of usefulness and final success of the plan, filled with mingled feelings of in all its completeness. doubt, jealousy and determination, did then and there pledge themselves and each other in the sum of one hundred dollars each, if

such expense were necessary from them. and to put forth their untiring effort to have hips to tail, and then sets to work to breed and sustain a Michigan Register. It was further understood that said Miller and Ingalls had given consent and aid and were considered accessory thereto, and it was then and there decided upon to call research into the hidden mysteries of "na- the meeting at the annual meeting of wool-growers in the form and ing which is capable of being contradicted manner above referred to. It may be well to state that in speaking of their object to some of the sheep-breeders they had so far met with little support to their plan, and many were the arguments met and battled with, in reference to it, so on this memorable night, scarcely knowing what was wanted nor whom to trust, with scarcely men enough committed to the scheme to officer it, with Ball in one corner and Hammond in another, and still better than this the reporter in the midst, who had the audacity in the report of proceedings to call it a "ring within a ring," much to the disturbance of the adventurers. Some were afraid it would spoil the Wool-Growers' Association and the benefits to be derived from papers and discussions, influence on tariff legislation and so on; others could see no reason for were open to our flocks; others, that in case we published one, it would not be received as authority; others deemed it absolutely unfeasible, and still others that there would which has made it possible for us to succeed more fully, no more than we would ignore these obstacles been overcome? We think most place in its adoption, while those who the fertile soil, the warm rain and the sun- they have, and without boasting we fee proud of the results. We stand to-day a strong, intelligent and what, if possible, is our debts liquidated and money in the treasury, and a revenue sufficient to meet all requisite demands for the future. We can estimate that we have already paid to other associations not less than fifteen hundred our revenue rules in order to reduce the surplus and remove the temptations consequent to its accumulation, or we might have sent a representative to Australia with a

> few choice rams and ewes to solicit our Thus this continual drain on our resurces by registering elsewhere has been a brake upon the wheels of progress for our own Association, and it has required much effort greater determination and tact, to furnish the accommodations, keep the passengers cheered, and "get there" on time; but through our efforts we have made our route popular and our members and many others have procured "thousand mile" tickets at our office, and few will be left in one year who assemble here or come within influence of our members who will be at the expense or trouble of registering elsewhere, for any of the reasons above mentioned.

> Our greatest danger now is that after all these hindrances are removed, thereby lifting the brakes from the wheels, that with the same engineer, fireman and conductor and other officers, together with the added encouragement and assistance of the passeners, our speed should be so increased that we shall have "hot boxes" (ballot oxes) and "jump the track." In order to avoid this calamity let us elect

ome new men in the place of some of the old and excitable ones who have perhaps ecome "color blind" and don't observe the "switches" which have been thrown in. Let us build a new volume of ou: register which shall be an improvement on the old. Save some of the surplus sent to other associations for "tariff purposes, or opening up foreign trade," Now this subject eads us to remember that, for frequently arging something in this direction, we have been called visionary, and we will ask your forbearance a few moments longer while we express our views on this subject. Visionary or imaginary, these words are common ly used to express creations of the brain, not yet created in fact, and by the majority of minds not engaged in the vision or imagination considered impossible or not feasible. What great improvements are we in po session of in this century of wonders, but first sprung into existence through the imagination, it matters not whether it be a vision of things that do exist but of which the rest of mankind have no knowledge, this is proounced imagination till brought to the unerstanding of others; this was the case with Columbus, this has been the case with astronomers and geologists all along the path of progress. Thus our modern

phone was predicted more than two hunmachine to perform its office. So with the architect. He builds first in his imaglines so nicely arranged that the imagina ing seems to stand right out from the paper like the real thing, when in reality that gable, cornice. dormer and bay window are as flat as a sheet of paper. Yet from this plan you are enabled to build the real house

The breeder of stock, standing in his yard watching his cattle, sheep or horses feeding before him, draws an imaginary line straighter or more perfectly curved, from one filling this imagined space with bone and flesh. You may say he gets his improvement from some real animal which has this point. Not so. We may all copy, but the improver has to invent. In other words, it was first created in man's imagination. then applied to the animal. Thus we might recite the improvements in domestic animals, the improvements of art and machin ery, the building up of governments, in fact, all man's power for improvement lies in the power of vision or imagination, and these terms are coming to "something yet undeveloped."

As for me, I want no association of sheepbreeders who do not imagine what Congress may attempt to do with our protective system, and set to work to controvert it; who do not imagine the kind of record that will be demanded in the future, and steadily labor to provide it; who do not imagine the wants of the coming generation for a Merino sheep, and begin its construction: who has not, from the lessons of the past, caught a "vision" of the future, and acted accordingly. It is true some possess this visionsuch a register so long as other registers ary power in a small degree, or, through being absorbed in other matters, do not develop their power of vision in this direction. In other words, they ride with their back to the engine and never see anything not be enough go into it to publish it at a till they have passed it. 'Tis then they are reasonable cost. Now let me ask have all most loud in its admiration, and want forewhat was but a vision, in other words to "realize" on their "vision," these have still more powerful, a united band, with little credit from such for their efforts. One thing is certain: whoever takes an advance step in the subject is the object of criticism for every error of that step, and when once pointing the way in the darkness toward the far off light, must needs labor untiringly dollars, and this sum, thrown into our own to prove his position, or even in absence of treasurer's hands, would call for a revision of its proof and entire practicability by reason of labor undone, it remains as a vision and not a fact; until some later visionary taking up the work where the first one failed, leads us all into the light pointed out by the first, thereby proving him a profound man and a public benefactor.

So let us bring our vision to bear on a foreign trade, and set to work to get it, and instead of copying others, and being assistants in their work, let us put all our time and money into the work of improving our register and our association. We can build one which will give a clearer idea of the breeding of the animals recorded than some others now do, and save the money and time now expended on others to help ourselves. We shall succeed just in proportion to the effort we put forth, and if that effort is divided it is weakened. We have made rapid advancement during the past year, and many new applications for record at this meeting have been made on account of the acts and advice of older members, to make our association the only one needed for us. Let us then each and all rouse ourselves to action, and instead of mourning over what might have been, or what is not what it should be, set ourselves to work to make it better by our patronage, by our liberal way in dealing with things, by our attendance on these meetings, by the active part we take in its proceedings, and by our undivided support of its officers and rules. It is ours if we will to have the best register, the most intelligent class of men engaged in breeding, the best flocks, if not the most, and the best western and foreign trade if we will.

OUR Paris correspondent says that in consequence of the continued frauds in seeds, the French government intends to have a law voted, creating inspectors of farm seeds offered for sale. The prosecution will be attended with few difficulties, the penalties will be severe, and the compense tion allowed to farmers injured by the fraud will be liberal. A commission is to visit Germany and study how the pure seed law there works.

THE four hundred dollars donated to the State Agricultural Society for repairs to buildings by the Jackson County Society, has been paid over to Mr. Franklin Wells, chairman of the Business Committee, and very soon a start will be made on the work. The roofs will be put in shape and made perfectly tight, glass replaced, buildings cleaned out, and everything made ready for exhibitors in the various departments.

The State Fair is to be held at Jackson the

year, on September 10th to 14th inclusive

Entries close on Saturday, September 1st,

and should be addressed to J. C. Sterling

Secretary, Monroe, with five per cent of the

purse. The balance on or before 8 P. M. of

the day previous to the race. Write Mr.

WHEN a horse is left to shift for itself it

pasture if its shoes be taken off it will rapidly

recover the natural use of its feet, too often

injured by improper shoeing and travel on

lame by hard usage, and are sold for a low

price, when only a little care and a run at

pasture will fix them all right. The green

grass in June acts on an over-worked horse

ike a tonic—the soil is moist and pliable un

er his unshod feet, and his hoofs expand till

THE winning of the American Derby by Em

peror of Norfolk, on Saturday last, stamps

him as the great three-year old of the year.

He is a big slashing fellow, and won so easily

from a good field that it is doubtful if there is

they are as good as ever.

Sterling for premium list and entry blanks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

Kalamasoo		June 26 to 2
Jackson		July 8 to
Muskegon	*******	July 8 to
Grand Rapids		luly 10 to 1
Baginaw		Triby 94 to 9
Detroit	**********	Sent 4 to
Centerville		Sent 18 to 5
Lansing		Sent. 24 to 5
Transfer		bope we to

THE SAGINAW MEETING.

The Michigan trotting and pacing circuit, which includes the cities of Kalamazoo, Jackson, Grand Rapids and East Saginaw, opened at Kalamazoo on Tuesday last, and will close at East Saginaw July 17, 18, 19 and 20. The track there has been put in good shape, and horsemen can be assured of good treatment at the hands of the management. The people of the Saginaw Valley always turn out well for race meetings, and as the prizes are liberal and a good lot of entries assured, there is no reason, except bad weather, which should prevent this meeting from being a very successful and interesting one.

The entries for this meeting close Saturday, July 7th, and the Secretary is W. J. Bartow, of East Saginaw, who is both an efficient officer and a popular gentleman.

On the first day, Tuesday, there are two races on the programme, the 2:18 and 2:28 classes, with purses of \$1,000 in each. On the second day the 2:24 and 2:40 trotting races, with \$1,000 in the first and \$800 in last race. On the third day there will be the 2:21 trotting, and free-for-all pacing (Johnson barred), \$1,000 in first and \$800 in the second. The last day will be a good one, three races being scheduled, namely, the 2:30 trot, 2:24 pace, and free-for-all trot. The purses are \$800 in the first, \$600 in the second, and \$1,000 in the last.

In the 2:28, 2:32 and 2:40 trots a large number of Michigan horses should find a place. It is the place for those breeding trotters to test the merits of their stock in ectual competition, which, after all, is the only way for a breeder to arrive at a proper estimate of the value of the stock he is breeding.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM FRANCE.

From our Paris Correspondent. The French Omnibus Company has never been backward in originating or in testing was a deep wound almost directly between any ameliorations for the treatment of its the horse's eyes, and it was at first thought horses. It was among the earliest to try that he had been shot. The animal was maize as a part substitute for oats. M. Lavaland, the head inspector, corroborates charge of a veterinary surgeon, who probed the success, after several years' trial of the reduction by the moiety, in the feed of oats and of its replacement by maize. The h orses never did their work better, he adds, n or were in such excellent condition. This may be very true, but from personal observation the hus horses of to-day, seem to lack the fire and dash of their predecessors of ten "years lago, and they are becoming heavier. A Percheron without vivacity, seems to drop into the dullest of dray horses. Wolff, the German chemist, belie ves the substitution sound in practice as in principle, and quotes the success in the case of the German cavalry.

M. Sanson has demonstrated that the make an effort to save the animal. The exciting character of oats is due to an piece of wood, the surgeon says, did not alk aloid called avenine, which resides in the miss the animal's brain the sixteenth of an pel licule that coats the grain itself. It is inch. The wound was opened in the horse's that alkaloid which imparts vigor to the mouth that all pus might flow therefrom, horse; hence the necessity to give the feed and the wound is washed out regularly of oats as near as possible to the time when and is healing nicely. The horse submits the horse will be called upon to exercise the to the treatment without objection and wig or-say before going to work. There is m ore of the stimulating ingredient in black than in white or yellow oats. The following is the daily ration for a horse of 11 cwt. in the French Omnibus Co., in pounds weight: Hay, 9; straw, 8; oats, 71/4; maize, 11; and beans, 1/4 of a pound.

Professor Sanson has concluded a series of experiments on the feeding of mules, and explains that it is to the greater digestive power possessed by the mule, that its relative superiority over the horse in the matter of work is to be attributed. He has demonstrated that the mule digests 67 per cent | of the dry substance of its ration, while in the case of the horse the percentage is only 61 per cent. Now from numerous investigations made by Wolff at Hohenheim, on horses fed with hay and oats. the percentage of digestion varied from 53 to 57. Here the difference in digestive power of the mule, as compared with the horse, is 10 per cent. Now through what elements in the food is this remarkable difference effected? Through the proteine or pitrogenous compounds, for while the horse digests 52 per cent of woody matter. the mule digests less than 50. The source of strength then lies in the nitrogenous matters, and the mule appropriating from six to 10 per cent more of these than the horse, is relatively stronger. The same parallel results apply also to the ass.

In Belgium there is a veterinary surgeon who tames the wickedest horse, or any horse difficult to shoe. He pours on a cloth a quarter of an ounce of an essence made from the distillation of parsley. The horse becomes immediately quiet, gentle as a lamb. The roots and leaves of parsley enjoy the reputation of possessing medicinal qualities of a calming character. Parsley seeds when distilled yield a camphor that intoxicates like hasheesh.

Raising Colts on Cow's Milk.

It quite frequently happens that by the loss of the dam a celt has to be raised "by hand" upon cow's milk. Without knowing anything about the management of such an experiment it proves a failure, or at least not as much of a success as it ought. On this subject the American Cultivator says: It is not a difficult matter to raise a foal upon cow's milk when proper care is taken in preparing the milk, and it is given frequently in small quantities. New milk should be given at first, and should be about blood warm, say from 98° to 100° Fahr. Most foals can be taught to drink the same as a calf. If the milk is slightly sweetened with sugar or molasses the youngster will relish it better than if State which will yet make the best of them given clear. About one pint at a feed is hustle to get away with. sufficient at first, and a teaspoonful of lime water should be added to each feed to keep

caution is very important, and the lives of by the Michigan State Agricultural Society many valuable colts have been lost through a lack of observing it. Directions for preparing lime water were given a few weeks since, but are repeated. Stir four ounces of freshly burned lime into a gallon of water. Put aside until it settles, then pour off the clear solution into a stone jug, cork and keep in a cool cellar. No farmer who raises calves or colts should be without this. If the colt is very weak add two or three teaspoonfuls of brandy, whisky or spirit until it revives. The diet of the celebrated stallion George Wilkes, which was brought up by hand, consisted of fresh cow's milk, sweetened with loaf sugar to which was added at first a little Jamaica rum. Be careful to see that the bowels are in proper condition. Young foals are very often unable to pass the meconium, and cometimes die from this cause. An injection of from a half pint to a pint of lukewarm water, given by means of a small bulb syringe, is the most simple and effective emedy for this difficulty. It acts quicker than a dose of oil, and is far less injurious to the patient. The foal should be fed every three hours during the first two weeks of its from the cow, the cresm should be stirred in before warming. Care should be used to see that it is not given too warm, as that is liable to produce relaxation of the bowels or scouring. An excellent remedy for this complaint, when it does exist, is to beat up an egg and add to the milk. If this does not produce the desired effect boll one-fourth of a pint of flaxseed slowly in two quarts of

pint of milk. As the colt grows and his

appetite increases, the ration should be cor-

respondingly increased. After he is a few

A Horse's Vitality.

At the ranche of Mrs. Davis, near Lincoln

a few days since, it was discovered that a

valuable horse in some unaccountable way

had sustained a frightful injury. There

brought to this city, bowever, and put in

the wound and ascertained that the opening

was closed by some hard substance. When

the horse's mouth was opened it was found

that the object producing the injury had

penetrated so deep that it formed a lump in

the roof of the upper jaw. The surgeon

proceeded to cut an incision at the surface

of the wound, and then inserted a pair of

forceps, with which he took a firm hold on

the hard object. By exerting all his

strength the surgeon was able to extract a

It was deemed certain that the injury

would prove fatal, but it was decided to

projecting board. - Sacramento Bee.

this season

it up as a residence.

worth over \$20,000.

Horse Gossin.

THE Victoria, Australia, Racing Associa

Club, has secured Clingstone and Mambring

colt by Wilton, 2:1934, which is said to be a

good one. This mare is owned by L. C. Webb,

of Mason, Ingham County, and was sent to

Kentucky to be bred. This year she will be

bred to Lord Russell, full brother to Maud S.

filly colt by Sphinx, the only son of Elec-

tioneer in this State, and from the mare Sho

THE sale of the trotting horses of the lat

various Western States were in attendance.

The 42 horses sold brought \$54,000. The

Dubuque, Ia., for \$8,200, the highest price

THE Michigan Trotting Circuit opened a

Kalamazoo on Tuesday last, with a good at-

aces were trotted the first day, namely, the

starters, of which three were Michigan horses

Sleepy Dick, owned at Grand Rapids, being

starters, of which eight were owned in Michi

gan. This shows how fast Michigan is ad

vancing in the breeding of trotters. The

is a lot of youngsters coming up in this

By the way, horsemen do not want to for.

ever paid for a brood mare in America.

Michigan men are breeding.

nearly an inch in thickness.

he omitted entirely.

a three-year-old on the turf which would stand any chance against him. The winner carried off about \$18,000 as his share of the stakes. Seven started. In commenting upon When the milk is not given directly the race betore the start, a Chicago paper "There were seven starters—Emperor of Norfolk, Falcon, Los Angeles, Billy Pinker-ton, the Chevalier, White, and the Lion. The orses were keenly scanned as they took t inary canters, but the cheers were re preliminary canters, but the observed for the Baldwin pair. In appearance the Emperor clearly outshone his competitors Quality, power, speed and perfect condition were clearly portrayed in his massive but symmetrical form and shining coat. He made water until cooked, then add a half pint each the others look like commoners. of shorts and oatmeal. Boil a short time, making a gruel. Give a half pint of this and a half pint of milk for a feed instead of

Che Farm.

Fine Points in Butter Making

weeks old skimmed milk can be gradually substituted for new without detriment. In Is flavor in butter a natural or an artificial result? The early dairy writers credited fact, skimmed milk is better for growing foals than that from which the cream has flavor to the presence of butyrine oil, always present in butter, but lately it has come t not been removed, as it contains a larger proportion of bone and muscle producing be more largely thought by scientists that Whole milk is apt to fatten them it is caused by the aromatic oils of vegeta tion. This may be illustrated by feeding too much. After the colt is a month old a smaller proportion of lime water will be one cow on oatmeal, fine hay, etc.; and an required. A tablespoonful to a gallon of other cow on poor hay, onions, cabbage milk will then be sufficient, and it can soon and other vegetables that have distinct volatile oils, not digestible. (Some foods may not show in the milk, for the reason that they possess no indigestible matter, or distinct flavor.) The flavor of our best pasture grasses goes into circulation, and their presence is of great value, and we therefore put May and June grass butter at the front, for fine flavor. In winter we need hay cut in blossom, for then the grass flavors are most abundant and the curing of the hav only partially destroys them.

The natural flavor of butter is one thing. and the demands of many customers are another. Sour, sweet, ripe or bitter cream ; salt, sugar and all other influences are artificial, and are made more or less prominent by the skill of the butter maker. Now and then we find a person who likes the salt and buttermilk flavor. Many assert that ripening cream by bringing it in frequent contact with the air is not a different kind of acidity: but they are as different for a time, as the acid of cheese curd soured in piece of wood over six inches in length and allowed to take acidity in warm air. The great authority on dairying says that ripening cream fast moulds flavor, while the slower lactic acid souring of cream is

It is a great wonder to many why centricoating of a machine after it has "thrown out" a few thousand pounds of milk, and notice the offensive slime there deposited. with almost human intelligence. It is now the matter may in part be explained in assured that the animal will recover, with theory. This "smeary substance" must no further damage than the loss of an everemain in the cream in ordinary processes a result regarded by horsemen as extremely of making, and must lend its influence to remarkable. It is not known how the injury the butter. Water is a solvent of it, and was received, but it is believed that the washing butter helps remove it. I hazard horse while at play ran violently against a a guess that "ropy" milk may possibly be caused by a superabundance of this offensive substance. "Tainted milk" is also in dispute and the causes for it. It may be defective food, foul water, a feverish or SENATOR STANFORD says he intends putting diseased condition of the cow, or combina-25 of the get of Electioneer into the 2:30 list tion of all these, and things not dreamed of as yet in our philosophy. I notice some RICHARD TEN BROECK, the famous turfexperiments made at the East about this man, has purchased a farm near Palo Alto, viscosity, or "stickiness," in milk. Cream sixty miles from San Francisco, and is fitting that was hard to "come," when thinned with water, several times its bulk, and thoroughly mixed and allowed to rise again, when skimmed and churned, came readily. tion will give over \$130,000 at the spring Some of our own scientists now "think" meeting this year, the Melbourne cup being they can foretell the quantity and keeping value of butter by determining the viscosity PRESIDENT CAMPAU, of the Detroit Driving of the milk; the less there is the better the butter; but they do not tell the ordinary Sparkle for the 4th of July team race at Hambutter maker how to find this out. All tramek, and is looking for a pair of flyers to butter makers can wash the buttermilk with weak brine. This will remove one great cause of rancidity in butter-putrefying but-CORA BELLE, 2:2914, by Jo Gavin 564, dam termilk .- Cor. Ohio Farmer. by Louis Napoleon 207, has foaled a brown

The Secret of an Extraordinary Cow. The Orange Co., N. Y., Farmer tells the

following: A short distance from a city in western MESSRS. SUTHERLAND & BENJAMIN, of East New York lived a farmer whose business was to furnish families in the city with gilt-Saginaw, have had dropped on their farm a edge butter from 10 or 15 cows. Having an eye for a good cow he would sometimes fur-Fry by Dumbarton, dam by Strathmore. This nish one to such men in the city as wanted shows the quality of the trotting stock which to keep a cow of their own. He purchased a cow and when he bad her fitted for market he would sit round the saloon, groceries, etc., and brag what a good cow he had. He Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, took place had a cow that gave 100 pounds of milk in on Wednesday last. About 400 bidders from 24 hours, and as he had more than he could keep, he would sell her for the low price of famous mare So So was bought by E. D. Stout, \$100. He soon found a customer, but to be sure he wasn't cheated, he wanted to see her milked himself. The time was arranged when he came and saw her milked at night and also in the morning, the milk weighed, filling the recommend, the money was paid tendance and the track in fine shape, Two and the cow taken home.

A few days after the vendee saw the 3:00 and 2:28 classes. The first had four vendor and said to him: "Was that cow milked in the morning that time I saw her the winner. In the 2:28 class there were 15 milked at night?" "Certainly she was," the salt. The less working the better. was the reply of the vendor. "Why do you she did for you." "How do you feed her?" asked the vendor. On being told the feed feed her as I did; if you want her to do as taste, it can be even and nicely salted by the food lightly with salt and black pepper.

must feed her as I did." The vendee went ome, increased the cow's feed to all she would eat, but all to no purpose; he could not bring her up to where she was when he urchased her. A while after he saw the vendor and told him what he had done, but the cow did not came up to the mark. Why," says the vendor, "you don't feed er as I did. If you will feed her as well a I did she will do as well for you as she did for me." "Well," says the vendee, "how did you feed her?" "Oh!" says the vendor, besides all you have been giving her I gave her the skim milk of eight other cows. 'Well, said the vendee, "you have got the start of me, for I haven't got the skim milk of eight cows to give her." "Well, then," says the vendor, "if you can't feed her as I did she won't do so well for you as she did for me."

Silage Fed Beef. At Leicester, Eng., recently, a compan

of agriculturalists partook of lunch from beef of a 22 months' old steer, which from birth had been fed on nothing but milk silage, and linseed cake, and whose careas weight when slaughtered, was 5 cwt., qr., 16 lbs., which at 7d per lb. would give value of £19 15s. The quantity of silage consumed was 28 lbs. per day from the age of three to six months, 35 lbs. per day from six to eight months, 45 lbs. per day from eight to ten months, 50 lbs. per day from ten to twelve months, and 55 lbs. per day from twelve to twenty-two months making 12 tons, 2 cwt., 3 qr., 8 lbs., altogether, which was the product of 11/4 acre of clover mown twice. In addition to this the animal consumed 8 cwt., 1 qr., 15 lbs. of linseed cake, 45 gallons of new milk consumed in the first month, and 144 gallons of skim milk in the second. This was valued at £1 18s, the silage at £2 19s 6d, linseed cake, after deducting 1/4 for manurial value at £2 10s 3d, and after adding £3 17s for labor and attendance, cost of litter and cost of calf when experiment commenced, there was still a balance of £7 10s 3d in the animal's favor. The steer did well on the silage and was thoroughly healthy throughout; and the beef was considered to be of excellent quality, so that the experiment may be considered as having established two very important conclusions-first, that cattle may be fattened entirely on sliage and linseed cake, no addition of hay or dry odder being requisite; and secondly, that when so fattened a very satisfactory return may be realized, quite equal to that usually derived in feeding on roots and hay.

German Millet.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farme gives that paper the results of his experience with the German millet: As to the product, in good soil, I can safely say it yielded 31/4 tons of hay per acre, which was equal to any of my clover hay for feeding. Some may think this a large yield, but I believe it is not as large as I should put it, and think it is not an over estimate.

I am very particular to get the pure German millet seed for sowing, as in many places the common millet is sold for German. which will not yield over half as much.

I usually sow about one bushel of seed per acre, broadcast, and lightly harrow, or brush whey, and the same curd dipped sweet, and it in. For hay it should be cut when in bloom, and thoroughly cured before stacking or placing in the barn.

This year, as the hay crop is very short, 1 have sowed about 15 acres, and as soon as not only detrimental, but is the beginning my oats are cut, I will sow about 10 acres

I recommend all to sow millet, if only in fuge butter well made keeps so well. I a small way, and see what a large amount don't know, but if any one will examine the of hay you can grow on a small piece of ground.

Churping and Salting.

What makes butter come? is the question propounded by the United States Dairyman-It is not known whether concussion or riction, or both, cause the separation of the batter from the buttermilk in churning But we suspect that concussion is the real agent that produces the separation, as we have really seen no churn that did not in some way produce more or less concussion. All the churns we have seen used appeared to produce good results, and we find every dairyman is satisfied with the work of the churn he uses, whatever the kind, style or patent. We cannot therefore recommend any style of churn as superior to another but we prefer the simple and less expensive forms, as not only costing less but being easier to keep clean. The churning should be steady and not violent. A too rapid or sudden separation of the butter from buttermilk is not desirable. It is no recommendation for a churn that it churns quick. Such a churn is apt to injure the so-called grain of the butter, and make it salvy and greasy.

The least churning that will separate the butter from the buttermilk is the best When to stop churning-The improved nodel method now in practice by the best butter makers is to stop the churn as soon as the butter is collected in particles the size of a wheat kernel. Just before this, when the first signs of the separation of the butter is seen, the sides of the churn are washed down with cold water—usually below 60 degrees, or about 55 degrees -to not only prevent waste, but to harden the butter and make it easier to handle. When the granules are the size of wheat kernels the butter is drawn off, or the butter taken out of the buttermilk, as the case may be. If the but ter is left in the churn water is poured in to float the butter, which is then gently agitated a moment and the water drawn off. This operation is repeated until the water runs clear. Sometimes one of the washings is in brine, which coagulates the caseine into the nest, remove the mother and her brood a soluble form and prepares it to be washed out afterward. In this way it is believed that purer, longer keeping butter can be made. In some cases, however, butter makers have customers who want a buttermilk flavor in their butter. They, therefore, do not wash the butter, or wash it very little. Such butter must be consumed at once, as it will not keep. By this method of retaining the butter in a granulated form only sufficient working is required to evenly work in

The salt, after the butter is properly ask such a question?" "Because," said drained, can be carefully mixed with the the vendee, "she don't do so well for me as butter by stirring. When thoroughly incorporated, barely pressing the butter together in a solid mass is all that is needed. the cow got the vendor said, "You don't If one does not want butter very salty to the with one part of "Dutch cheese," Season

eave food by them. Whether grease will hurt young turkeys is

YOU SUFFER rom Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colds, Liver Trouble, Jaundice, Dizziness, Bad taste in the longer ---

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no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are especially the favorites of

Warner's SAFE PILLS

women. Ask for

then carefully pressing the granulated butter together and leaving in it as much of the strong brine as will remain. We have seen outter salted in this way, and it was very evenly and completely salted, having in it no undissolved grains of salt, but it was not as salt to the taste as some like. About an ounce to the pound is good salting, but more or less salt must be used to suit the taste of customers. None but refined salt should be put into butter. The principal office of the salt in butter is to impart an agreeable flavor in connection with the natural aroms of fine butter, but it is a fact that too much salt injures good flavor, and it may, to some extent, be used to cover up or neutralize bad flavors. We do not recommend its use for this latter purpose, preferring that the natural flavor of butter from pure cream should be preserved.

Agricultural Items.

IMPLEMENT men are experimenting with machine which will husk the ears and cut up the corn-fodder at one operation.

HON. J. D. LYMAN mentions an instance where a man's well went dry without any seeming cause, and it was discovered that two large rock maples near by had sent down their roots far enough to completely

THE lighter the character of the soil the better the quality of the syrup made from the sorghum grown upon it. A clay soil will make a syrup as light and clear as honey: a wet, black soil will make a dark-colored strong flavored syrup.

Outre an industry has grown up on a farm within easy reach of New York city. It is the furnishing of bundles of green clover to stablemen and liverymen. The clover is tied up and sold at the rate of two bundles for 25

A KENTUCKY man who has kept sheep all his life, says his flock saves him \$150 a year which otherwise he would have to pay to laborers to cut the weeds on his farm. Resides this saving, there are the returns in the shape of wool and mutton. A sheep comes up every six months and pays its bills; it does not d

PROBABLY the cheapest meat that the farm er makes is the pork that he makes on clover Of course reference is not so much to the ac tual pork which fills the barrel at Christmas as to the muscle and bone which are built up and the general foundation which is laid for the fat. The summer clover makes the frame the old corn fills it with fat.

MR. CARMEN, of the Rural New Yorker, ascribes the remarkable yields of corn which he obtained in 1880, and which still form the subject of various newspaper items, to a thorough fitting of the soil, to broadcast fer. tilization, to dril! planting and to shallow and flat cultivation, united with a favorable sea son. Tue varieties were the Blount's Prolific and Chester County Mammoth, and the yield was 130 and 150 bushels of shelled grain on an estimated acre.

An exchange says farmers often fail to get over two-thirds what their cattle are worth, simply because they neglect to train them when they are young, in all those habits so essential to a safe, reliable animal. A celt ecustomed to being handled, and not afraid of umbrellas, the cars, or any unaccustomed thing, and gentle and well broken, is worth much more than one which has been educat ed with a sled stake and is "wild as a hawk.

THERE are 130 cheese factories, 83 creamer ies and six combination factories in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. The 130 cheese factories will make this season in round figures 280, 000 boxes. The 83 creameries will make about 3.984,000 pounds of butter. The com pination factories, manufacturing butter and skim cheese, turn out a product equal in value to the creameries. The total milk value of the county is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The Poultry Pard.

Young Turkeys.

"Fanny Field," in the Ohio Farmer, thus advises poultry growers: Let your young turkeys alone while hatching. When all are hatched and the hen is ready to leave to a snug, clean coop that has a safety run attached. The coop should be of fair size, have a broad floor that should be kept covered with dry earth or sand, and the front should be made so that it can be closed at night, and in stormy weather. The coop will need to be a little larger for a turkey than for a hen. For the first two or three days keep the mother and her brood confined to the coop and pen; then, if all the poultry are strong and lively, open the pen on pleasant days after the sun has dried the dew from the grass and let the little turkeys wander at will. They will not go far from the coop. Do not feed anything until they are about a day old; then give the egg and bread (as recommended for chickens), mixed the stomach in good condition. This preget the very liberal speed premiums offered well for you as she did when I had her, you completely wetting it with saturated brine, After the first day or two chop a little lettuce

or onion tops fine and mix with the food. Keep on this fare for about two weeks, and feed regularly five times a day, but do not

applied to the feathers, depends upon how such grease is used. If a young turkey vere greased all over it might kill it; at any rate I should not try it. For lice use the carbolic powder, or insect powder, as recommended. To prevent or kill the large lice on the head, just touch the top of the head when they first come from the nest Mouth, etc:-You need Suffer no with a mixture of sweet oil and carbolic acid. A drop of the acid to a spoonful of the oil is sufficient. If the hens are well dusted with sulphur when beginning to sit, and again about a week before the turkeys or chicks are due, and sulphur or tobacco is mixed in the nesting, the young will come from the nest free from lice or nits. And if they are put into a clean coop, and hen and chickens have a chance to dust themselves as instinct teaches, they will keep themselves free from lice. Dust is nature's remedy for lice, and all poultry keepers hould see that fowls and chicks have at all imes a suitable place where they can wallow in dry earth.

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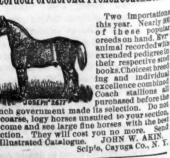
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Horticultural.

COMMERCIAL FRUIT-GROWING IN MICHIGAN. A Paper Reas by W. A. Brown, of Benton Har-

In a "Catalogue of F.uit-Growers and Shippers," compiled by L. J. Merchant in 1872, many interesting facts regarding the early development of fruit-growing in the St. Joseph region are preserved. In 1834 a Mr. Brodiss, living up the St. Joseph River, near Niles, supplied the commercial town of St. Joseph with peaches, which were run down the river in a canoe. As the country around Lake Michigan became settled, comparisons of the temperature were manifested by the survival of the semi-tropical fruits on the western shore, and the influence of the lake in the reduction of the temperature in winter, and the retarding of vegetable growth in spring, was proven by Professor Winchell and others; and about 1855 the fruit-belt of Western Michigan was clearly entlined. Previous to this time several pioneer peach-growers had foreseen the important future of the business, and peach orchards of the improved varieties had been planted by B. C. Hoyt, Hon. H. C. Morton, George Parmelee, L. L. Johnson, Captain Curtiss Broughton, and a few others. During this period Chicago began to develop and St. Joe peaches found a ready market. Captain Broughton was the first in the trade, buying and packing in barrels and drygoods boxes. He shipped in his little vessel, selling in Chicago at a large advance. In 1850 he shipped about 1,000 three-peck baskets, very few of which were of improv ed varieties. The first barrel of good peaches came from an accidental seedling tree grown on the Conger (afterward Stern Brunson) place, now Benton Harbor. They were sold by the captain at auction, in Chicago, and brought \$8. The captain planted budded trees at St. Joseph in 1849. Mr. George Parmalee planted his first orchard in 1858, which was subsequently enlarged until it covered 90 acres, when it was sold for \$43,000. In 1860 a number of intelli gent persons had been attracted to this region and large orchards of peaches and apples began to be planted, and the first berries for market purposes were planted the same year. The growth of the business soon assumed commercial proportions, until in 1869, 9,314 acres of the various fruits were reported in bearing, in the region tributary

A report made in the St. Joseph Travele in 1865, gave the number of peach trees in bearing as 201,603. In 1869 the Hon. John Whittlesey reported the number increased to 335,530. A canvass of six townships, made by L. J. Merchant, in 1872, gave the total peach plant as 594.467 acres. The alarming increase of vellows subsequently reduced the number of peach trees rapidly, until in 1878 the beautiful peach orchards of Berrien County were almost entirely obliterated. The virulence of the disease and the magnitude of the loss paralyzed our fruit-grow ers who refrained from planting more peach trees, until the remains of the old stock were entirely destroyed. The theory that upon the removal of all diseased trees, peaches could again be successfully grown, has been verified, our young orchards having produced fine fruit during the past two years, and very large plantings have been made with full confidence in the successful culof peaches in the future.

to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

The temporary decadence of peach growing has not detracted materially from the commercial interests of fruit-growing in Berrien County. In 1872 the shipments of small fruits had assumed large proportions, which have been greatly increased and diversified by the production of a great variety of horticultural products, until, in 1887, the aggregate value of fruit and vegetable products shipped from St. Joseph and Benton Harbor was estimated at \$900,000. The climatic conditions in Van Buren

and Allegan Counties, for successful fruitgrowing, are not excelled in the fruit belt of western Michigan. Peach-growing having commenced at South Haven at a later period than in the St. Joseph region, and vellows having destroyed a large part of the orchards in Berrien County before serious damage was inflicted at points further north, our northern neighbors were enabled to ward off the threatened invasion; and wherever the provisions of the vellows laws have been strictly enforced, peaches have continued to be successfully grown.

Within the last decade Ailegan has acsumed the place of the banner peach-growing county in Michigan. A canvass made by Senator C. J. Monroe, of South Haven, last year, shows the total acreage of fruit in the three counties of Berrien, Van Buren, and Allegan, as being: Apples, 38,000 acres in bearing; and peaches, 12,000 acres; in commercial gardening 7,000 acres. The acreage in grapes and small fruits could not be correctly estimated. Mr. Monroe estimated the total home cash value, including packages, at \$1,501,960. Six townships in Allegan County produced about the same quantity of peaches as was grown in an equal number of townships in 1872.

Ottawa and Muskegon Counties, not having the high, fertile table lands along the lake and river, have generally proved unfavorable for peach culture, extensive orchards having been repeatedly killed by severe winters. Grapes and small fruits are successfully grown, however, at many places, Grand Haven and Muskegon now growing extensively for export.

Oceana County, being on a promentory extending toward the central part of Lake Michigan, with good soil and the necessary elevation, is proving one of the best fruit counties in the belt. A recent summary of the fruit crop in 1887 gives shipments of 63,015 barrels of apples, 21,275 bushels of peaches, and 5,884 bushels of plums. The counties north of Oceana, and bordering on Grand Traverse bay, are growing a variety of fruits which are celebrated for color,

texture, and long keeping qualities. The highest lands in Kent and other counties in western Michigan are proving to be well adapted to peach-growing; and Rapids and other inland towns are shipping large quantities of peaches.

During the past thirty years vast improve adaptability and material interests of differ-

ed. Pailways have opened to settlement a and Pacific coasts. We grow the best of the soil have found a greater or less renon-producing workmen engaged in other pursuits.

When the first Michigan fruits were sent over the lake, the little village of Chicago numbered about 200,000. Now Chicago claims 800,000 inhabitants and will soon make the figure a round million. Chicago, the "Garden City," has absorbed its cabbage fields and swamps, and now demands the choicest offerings of horticultural and pomological productions from every country and clime to supply the daily demand. The instincts of the human family to partake of the first and best fruits, have been manifested by every country and people, from the good old days of Adam and Eve, down to the present generation of prairie pioneers, Coming from regions in the east, the fruits indigenous to the home of their fathers bave been planted in the new home, only to blight and die if exposed to the bleak winds and low temperature of the open country throughout the northwest. All of the tree fruits planted by the early settlers throughout the timbered regions of the middle of the commission system having been so States flourished and produced fruit in abundance until the removal of the forest it is hard to leave the old beaten track and opened a passage for the fierce winds from the polar regions of the far northwest. 'The influence of the great lakes in the protection of certain areas of country is becoming more clearly defined by the curved lines of the deadly blizzards which, coming from the northwest, are repelled by Lage Michigan, but returning from the southwest, invade the southern-central part of our peninsula, thence onward over Lakes Erie and Ontario. which again afford protection to the favored regions in northern Ohio and western New York. Commercial fruit-growing in western

Michigan is but the natural result of the climatic conditions of our locations and the lake influences, which have so far protected this "infant industry" and must always exist independent of government subsidies or the leveling propensities of 'our people, which prompt them to cut down, drag out, and destroy the last remnants of our noble

In connection with commercial fruitgrowing the questions of remunerative markets, transportation, and distribution are worthy of more consideration than the limits of this paper will allow. Different systems are being adopted at large fruit-growing centers for the distribution of perishable fruits. The fruits of California are placed in all of the eastern markets by a combination of growers, whereby their own agents procure the lowest train rates in cars built the fruit garden of the northwest, and enespecially for the fruit trade. The whole country east of the Rocky Mountains is districted, and a full supply of Cali fornia fruit | naturally tributary to western Michigan. is constantly offered for sale in every eastern city where a local supply of better fruit does not prevent competition.

Southern perishable fruits find a ready market throughout the north, before our fruits mature, while the inter-State and is generally from June 20 to July 10, deother co-operative distributing agencies are pending somewhat on the season. The buds supplying cities outside of Chicago with car- are taken from the present season's growth loads of fruits direct from the growers.

The "Chautauqua Grape-Growers' Union" grade and pool the crop and ship to every growth. Of course the sooner the buds can town where a car of grapes can be distribut- be inserted the more growth the young buds ed, procuring extremely low freight rates will make and the later it can be deserred and the cheapest commissions. Although the larger the stock will be. Any failures but five per cent is charged fer selling per- can be rebudded in August and September, ishable fruits in the eastern cities, the old while fall failures must go over for another system of consignment by growers is being almost entirely superseded in the celebrated fruit-growing districts on the Delaware and Maryland peninsula. A system of fruit exchanges has been established at ail of the large shipping points, where the fruit is sold at auction to dealers from the large cities. The fruit exchange is supplemented by the bureau of information and distribution,' which has already made arrangements to ship train-loads of peaches to Chicago, and car-loads to other large cities in the north-

In illustration of the Delaware and Maryland system, I will quote here an editorial from The Farm and Home, of Wilmington, Delaware, published May 31, 1888:

"As time elapses, the prospect for a full crop of peaches increases rather than diminishes, and only an unparalleled "June drop" can prevent an enormous yield. With this prospect before them the growers should lose no time in making all possible arrangemants to market the crop at a profit. object to be accomplished is to secure the wide and rapid distribution of the fruit. There are twenty millions of people within reach of the peach orchards of Delaware and Maryland, to say nothing of the much larger number that may be reached by canned and evaporated fruit. There is, therefore, no need of having this crop waste in the orchard nor be shipped at a loss to the growers if all these twenty millions of people can be reached every day in the week. The fruit exchange is taking active meas ures to secure buyers from all marke will in a large measure be successful. The bureau of information and distribution, which has been so carefully and thoroughly tribute that which is not bought on the penchant to come here, those who buy for the own houses and pay cash will be given the first choice of their own market, and h control sh'pments to that can practically control shipments to that market. Mr. Polk has a long list of towns lying along the main arteries of travel and in the interior of most of the eastern States, which can be reached by direct shipments. Heretofore these owns have been supplied from Philadelphia and New York. The fruit has been signed to those cities and re-shipped the following day by express, but by direct shipments, both time and expense will be saved and this saving will be sufficient to the smaller towns to have a constant supply at very moderate prices. By thus extending the market, gluts will be avoided and equa not exorbitant prices will be main-Fruit-growers should therefore no longer delay, but should at once become bers of the bureau and stockholders the exchange. They should organize for the protection of their own industry and not be ontent to remain longer at the mercy of the men engaged in other pursuits, all of ong organizations for mutual whom have strong organization advantages and protection." Thus it appears that localities hundred

and thousands of miles from the great com. mercial centers of the northwest, are successfully competing with the fruit-growers while supplying the local demand, Grand of western Michigan. Yet we find many chronic grumblers who depreciate the busicentral location, we should be able to com-

merce sustained by contributions levied up- met is by growing more fruit and the adopon agriculture, while the surplus products tion of a system of marketing and distribumunerative market among the great army of living in the vast region contiguous to us, and where the fine fruits of western Michigan can not be successfully grown, may have a constant supply at moderate prices. The time has come when the commercial interests of western Michigan demand a more direct and comprehensive system for marketing our fruits.

> The immense and increasing demand for the supply of the city of Chicago will continue to require the aid of the established dealers, but that the Chicago commission system has proved costly, inefficient, and unreliable for the distribution of perishable fruits to outside markets, has been fully proved. But the fruits of Michigan are attracting dealers who buy directly from our growers to supply the many towns outside good markets. Heretofore very few inour large shipping points. The individual dreaded than the handling of dynamite. consignments of fruits to Chicago houses have been so long in vogue, and the persistent soliciting by the numerous representatives long endured and paid by our fruit growers. adopt newer and cheaper methods of marketing a large portion of our fruits. If the cost of soliciting consignments is paid by the commission houses, would it not be cheaper for them if their agents bought the fruits in our orchards and on our docks?

ping points. The Michigan fruit exchange has endeavored to inaugurate some reforms in the grading and marketing of fruits in the vicinity of Benton Harbor; but having been unfortunate in adopting some impracticable measures, has failed to receive the unanimous support of our fruitgrowers. The fruit exchange still lives however, and with the objects now in view should receive the support of all progressive fruit growers at this and other points of large production in western Michigan.

Before fruits can be sold on their merits it

will be found necessary to grade and stamp

the relative quality upon each package, but

before buyers can be attracted a system of

exchanges must be established by combina-

tions of growers at the largest fruit-ship-

The pioneer fruit growers have made apparent the great possibilities of commercial fruit growing in western Michigan, in the future, and the intelligent efforts now being made toward better systems of cultivation and the wider dissemination of our fruits, must evidently attract more of the lovers of the most ennobling of all occupations to able us to supply and control during our season, the markets of the vast region

June Budding of the Peach. E. Williams, in the Philadelphia Press,

gives this information: The season for June budding peach trees as soon as sufficiently developed and inserted in seedling stocks of the same season's season or be lost altogether.

The advantages, if such they may be considered, are a small tree, say one foot high, suitable for distant shipment or mailing, of a variety desired, in one season, while by fall budding it takes two seasons, one for the stock to grow and one for the tree.

A stock fall-budded, if taken up and set while the bud is still dormant, will generally make about as satisfactory a tree and as soon as a June budded one, but it rcquires a little more careful handling to avoid rubbing off the bud. The roots and stock of a June budded tree are not as large and vigorous as those of dormant buds. Whether one will have the advantage of the other at the end of the season after setting I am not able to say. I will be able to tell this by fall, having set some of both this spring.

Apples for Profit.

J. E. Vaughn, of Pennsylvania, tells the Germantown Telegraph a bit of his experience in the orchard:

The writer of this was reading a commun eation in the Ohio Farmer, in which the correspondent makes the assertion that, for profit, one bushel of potatoes costs less labor and would bring more money than all the apples that could be raised on the same ground, which set me to thinking, as I had after thirteen years of labor, reared a fine little orchard of one hundred trees, grown on about two acres of land. I commenced figuring on what those two acres had been worth to me the past season, and although they have not made me wealthy in dollars and cents, still I am satisfied with the result, and would prefer it before the best crop of potatoes that could have been grown on the same ground with the same amount

of expended labor. This patch furnished us with pasture for ight calves from about the first of May until after harvest, which was worth at a low estimate forty dollars; it also furnished feed for seven cows, two horses and a colt ten we turned our calves out the winter apples (mostly Smith's Cider) commenced dropping, so we put four hogs in to devour them, and how they did go for these apples, and how they put on flesh, would make the average granger laugh and grow fat! They had no other feed but a little milk from then on till we butchered them (about the middle of October), when they were so fat that they could scarcely get up, and were worth at least ten dollars apiece more than when they commenced to eat those sour ap-

ples, or forty dollars for the four. After butchering, we gathered the rebarrels, and stored them away in a cool place until removed to the cellar for family use or sold. We had one hundred bushels ness and cry, "more fruit will be grown of as nice apples as your eye ever feasted than can be profitably sold!' With our on, worth here forty cents per bushel, or ding the Blackman with Mariana this seaent locations have been proven and develop- pete with fruits shipped from the Atlantic | w e have: Pasture for calves, \$10; for pas. | are mixed up, the more prolific they become,

ture for cows and horses ten days, \$5; fat- Robinson excepted, for they could not posvast agricultural country; cities of metropoli- peaches, pears, and apples, and the only tening for hogs, \$40; 100 bushels winter apmethod whereby distant competition can be ples, \$40; for family use, \$40; total, \$135, all from the two acres with about two days of labor expended in trimming orchard and tion whereby every man, woman and child fighting apple tree borer. Who could grow \$135 worth of potatoes as cheaply?

While we were growing our orchard the ground was cropped continuously, with menure every three years. The crops paid for all cultivation and the fruit more than paid for the care of the trees after the third year, to say nothing of the pleasure we have experienced in looking after our trees. Brother farmers, grow an orchard; grow it for pleasure, grow it for profit; but do not grow it to make your boys miserable drunkards. Don't convert your apples into cider, to be put into your cellars to stimulate youthful stomachs with an appetite for strong drink. You may be sowing the wind only to reap the whirlwind. There are many recipes by which fermentation in cider may be arrested and thus be made a harmless beverage; of Chicago, where our fruits are finding but without such precautions, its use and the results to which it may lead in the formducements have been offered fruit-buyers at ation of human character, are more to be

> Keeping Late Grapes. The mere fact that in grape culture, whether early or late, the productions of the home grower cannot in any way be equalled by any sample from abroad is sufficient to show the necessity of keeping them in good condition as late in the season as possible, May meet a ready sale, oftentimes at very high prices. In this country very little attention has been paid to the utilization and preservation of late fruit, and we hope that such an important point will receive more attention in the future than it has in the past. In every other country but our own this always forms an important feature in fruit culture for profit, and is always attended with very satisfactory results. With home grown grapes and with the late pro ductions of the hot-house, especially, the first thing to observe is that the grapes retain as much bloom as possible, and that each bunch be kept intact and be prevented from coming in contact with anything that would rub the berries and disfigure them. Various well-known methods have been tried and are still in use, but the two following simple and effective systems may be utilized to great advantage whether the grapes be grown for pleasure or profit, inasmuch as they both admit of the free circulation of an even temperature equally around each bunch, and prevent same from rubbing against each other. In fact among the many methods for keeping grapes in their natural state for use in winter, there will none be found better than the simple ones here described. The first method is to take new soap boxes, or any other box of about that size, and nail cleats on the inside of the ends or sides about one inch from the top, and between them bars at various distances, as required by the varying length of the bearing shoot cuttings. The bars are made by nailing a small strip on top of each. As late as possible cut off the bearing shoots containing the bunches, with pruning shears, and shorten them so that they will go between the end of the box and the top part of the bar, resting on the bottom part, thus hanging the bunches in their natural position. By this method the boxes can be handled without shaking the shoots off t.e amined as winter advances, decaying berries himself and father, in 1845, they having the or bunches removed, and the best kept with- first peach orchard in the vicinity. The first out any mouldy taste, as is so common when they are packed solid. Another very simple and inexpensive plan will be found to answer admirably. All that is required are two or more iron or wooden hoops, two engths of wire to every two hoops to hold them in position, and some string, and the contrivance is complete. When hung up it is the easiest thing in the world to trim out decayed or useless berries, in fac the stock of grapes can be kept in good condition without even shifting the contrivance at all. At a recent horticultural meeting at Grimsby, a member gave an account of his mode of preserving grapes till mid winter. He filled cheese boxes with them and buried the boxes in earth so as to totally exclude the air. He then kept them till February. There is no doubt that the chief merit of this mode was in giving the grapes a cool temperature, excluding air currents, and preserving the coolness unchanged. If the same conditions could be preserved in a fruit-room, they would be kept equally well; but in common practice. they are more or less exposed to air or air currants, and to a changing degree of temperature. For burying them the soil should be compact, free from stone, and with a perfect drainage. But of course this is not so simple nor in fact so effectual as the two suggested above. - Horticultural Times.

Plums.

Mrs. F. M. Cooper, in the Indiana

Farmer, says: Three years ago I bought four kinds of plum trees: Robinson, Mariana, Blackman and Wild Goose. I left the selection of them to the nurserymen and they only sent one tree each of Blackman, Wild Goose and Mariana. We already had some Wild Goose trees, which we had gotten from an abandoned nursery not far away, and which we had put out the spring before.

After I received the trees from the pursery I had some catalogues sent me containing such a glowing description of the Maridays in June, worth five dollars more. After ana and such praise of its good qualities that I wished I had more of them, and last spring I grafted several Wild Goose trees with scions of Mariana. This spring, our trees all bloomed except the Blackman, and while the Robinsons were literally loaded with bloom and the Wild Goose were not far behind, the Mariana had but about 50 blooms. 1 do not know whether the tree has to be older to bear well or not, but my experiment in grafting has proved a valuable one in case the Mariana is a shy bearer. Notwithstanding the drouth last year my grafts all grew amszingly, and they bloomed this spring and grafts of Mariana on mainder of our winter apples, put them in the Wild Goose were as heavily loaded as they could be and the plums on them are almost as large again as the other plums are at this time and I infer from that that they will ripen earlier. I shall try budments have been made in the west, and the great advantages, suitable climate, soils, and forty dollars more. Now, count ten dollars son, and if that is not a success I will graft more for family use through the season, and it next spring, as I think the more the plums

The trees I speak of are all five years old, or rather, I suppose, this is their fifth year. No one can go amiss in buying Robinson plums, if they buy any kind.

Pear trees of the same age as the plums bloomed sparingly this spring. Those that bloomed were B. D'Anjou and Bartlett; Flemish Beauty and Clapp did not bloom

The Currant Worm.

It is now some thirty years since white hellebore was first used as a remedy for currant worms, and it is one of those tew remedies which never fail when properly applied. A common misapplication is to dust the leaves of the currant too copiously, the holes in the dredging boxes or bags being too large. A very fine even dusting is best. J. B. Stickney stated last year at a horticultural meeting in Wisconsin, that he had sed in a single year 75 pounds of white hellebore, and he thought he "had the currant worm where he would stay." He had allowed his bushes to grow too high and too broad; and he intended to prune them less large and more open. With very fine holes in his dredging boxes, he could apply any desired quantity of the hellebore; and he hardly ever found it necessary to apply it a second time. He prefers the morning when the dew is on. The eggs are always deposited on the under side of the leaf, but the insects in eating the entire leaf get the medicine. He spent six days in going over his pasmuch as late grapes from December till six acres. He buys the hellebore at whole sale at 10 cents a pound; but for an ordinary patch very little is needed .- Country Gen-

Horticultural Items

PROF. S. T. MAYNARD says he knows of no grape of equal quality that is as early as

THE chief point in a good tomato lies in its substance when it is ripe. It should be lump, solid, sound and juicy.

An Ohio fruit-grower says the Jumbo and the Cumberland strawberries are the same though a great many refuse to believe it.

THE Germantown Telegrap's says: Cut the lantain plant off at the crown and put on the top of the root two or three drops of kerosene oil. This will surely kill the root.

THE Benton Harbor Palladium says C. H. Godfrey finished setting a field of 23 acres to omatoes, the week ending June 23rd, which he thinks is the largest single patch in the

APPLE trees are "trimmed to death," says J. B. Smith, in the Ohio Farmer, Then he goes on to cite instances where unpruned trees lived to a good old age while pruned ones died young. J. A. FOOTE, of Crawfordsville, Ind., has

originated a new strawberry which he calle the Wabash. It is of good color, of excellent flavor, fairly productive, and thought to be worthy of general cultivation. THE Home Journal says: It is a hard mat-

ter to take your very largest, finest and most

beautiful tomato early in the season and sac

rifice it for seed, but when you do it you have got some seed that will probably be worth H. C. MORTON, of Benton Harbor, claims that the first peaches which were shipped bars, carried to the light, each bunch ex- from what is now that city, were sent by

> CHICAGO is the greatest fruit distributing city in the world. It is the point of consign ment of fruits from the South, from Illinois Ohio, Indiana, headquarters of the Michigan fruit-producing section; and here also California fruits are inspected before being rehipped to Atlantic and foreign markets.

> A COMPANY of Englishmen who are engaged in the culture of tropical fruits in Florida have under cultivation ten acres of pineap ples containing about fifty thousand plants At intervals of twenty feet are lemon trees of hoice varieties. The product of a single acr thus planted is valued at one thousand dol-

A CORRESPONDENT of The Husbandma writes to that journal a bit of his experience with pears, and propounds a conundrum at the close: About twelve years ago I plantel number of pear trees; as soon as they comnenced bearing some of the trees had the blight. I tried different things fas told by neighbors, but it did no good, the trees died. In 1886 I had two other trees, the fruit was shriveled up and the trees in as bad shape as the others. I trimmed off all the affected wood, took the soil away within one inch of the roots about six feet through, took one bushel of lime, one of salt and one of wood ashes; put half of it under each tree and put the soil on top of it with the thought to cure or kill: last year what branches were left were full of pears, natural size, and the trees made a vigorous growth, still I expected to see them dead. This spring the trees wer full of blossoms and appear to be all right Now, what did it, the trimming or the stuff 1 put on it?

Under the "New Departure" established by The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mans. field, Ohio, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, you can visit their factory or one of their branch offices, buy a Thresher Engine, Horse Power or Saw Mill, save an agent's commission of from \$10 to \$500, and have your railroad fare coming there and going back home again paid.

Apiarian.

THE British Bee Journal gives the following as a better way of quieting bees than by smoke: One and a half ounces Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid; one and a half ounces of glycerine; one quart of warm water. The acid and glycerine to be well mixed before adding the water, and the bottle to be well shaken before using. A plece of calico, or preferably cheese-cloth, sufficiently large to cover the top of the hive should be steeped in this solution, wrung out dry, and spread over the hive on the removal of the quilt, when every bee will quickly disappear below, and manipulation may be slowly and quietly performed without annoyance from the bees. The same plan is effectual in driving the bees out of sectionases. From unsealed sections they often refuse to budge, but a little blowing through NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



the strainer will always dislodge them. All of our sections are thus removed, and we have never experienced the slightest scent or flavor of the carbolic acid attaching to the comb or honey. This unpleasant result occurs only to bunglers, who either use too strong a solution, or do not wring out the carbolized sheet sufficiently dry, and so besprinkle the comb honey with the solution, and charge the evil result of their own stupidity on those who recommend the process. The strength of the solution quickly passes away, as the acid evaporates when exposed to the air.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post affee as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 25,259 bu., against 21,883 bu. the previous week, and 37,874 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 45,291 against 16.250 bu, the previous week and 43,830 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 232,815 bu., against 255,852 bu. last week and 83,883 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887 The visible supply of this grain on June 23 was 24,602,533 bu. against 25,246-1098 the previous week, and 38,620,212 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 643,565 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 14,017,679 bu.

The wheat market at the close yesterday seemed to be a little firmer in tone, but is yet far from strong. The teadency of the market seems to be downward, but may now have touched bottom. Futures are relatively weaker than spot, and have declined to a lower range. The export trade is light, and the only strong point in the situation was a good milling demand from the east, which accounts for the greater steadiness in spot. The week closes with Chicago irregular, but generally weak on futures, and New York firm and somewhat higher than the previous day on spot. Liverpool was steady with a fair demand, and London was firmer.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from

June 10th to June 29th, inclusive:

		No. 1	No. 2	No.
2.		White.	Red.	Re
June		9434	911/4	**
	12	94	91	
16	13	9456	91	
. 44	14	91	91	
- 66	15	9256	891/6	
64	16	90	881/4	
- 66	18	8954	88	
-46	19	89	88	* *
	20	89	- 88	**
194		8814	8714	**
- 04	21			**
	22	89%	8736	* *
64	23	- 89	85%	
84	25	- 89	8514	
16	26	F 8914	86	
44	27	8914	86	
86	28	8914	85%	
- 44	29	89%	861	

various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:				
		July.	Aug.	Sept
Baturday	****	83 %	841/8	
Monday	****	84	83%	
Tuesday	****	841/4	84%	
Wednesday		84%	83 %	
Thursday	****	84	84	843
Friday		84%	83%	

The Government crop report makes the condition of spring wheat on June 1, 92.8 dull and values were lower. The following per cent., against 87.3 last year, and 98.5 are the latest cable quotations from Liver in 1886. The principal State averages are: Wisconsin, 91; Minnesota, 90; lowa, 97; Nebraska, 96; Dakota, 92. The average condition of oats is 95.4, against 91 last year. These averages have not previously been reported. Compared with last year the acreage of spring wheat stands at 99.1, and of oats at 104.8. The present outlook is for the largest crop ever harvested.

Reports from Minnesota and Dakota state that wheat prospects continue excellent, it 1887. The visible supply of this grain on being very rare that all parts of the north- June 28 was 5,658,574 bu., against 5,767,000 west make so good a crop showing as at present. During the cool weather of May corresponding date in 1887. The visible and early June the plant thickened, and supply shows a decrease of 108,426 bu. put out strong roots with an even stand and for the week indicated. Stocks held in good color, and the recent hot weather, with store here amount to 28,420 bu., against plenty of moisture, has started a vigorous 33,592 bu. the previous week, and 27,410 growth of plant. There are reports of chinch-bugs from a number of the counties | are also doing a little better this week, and in Minnesota, which may do much harm

under more favorable weather, but vegetation is still very backward.

In Holland the crops are suffering from

In Germany the crops generally continue backward, and rye has suffered seriously from drought, particularly in the north and mixed, 34c; No. 2 mixed for August delivery, east. Other cereals are favorably spoken

Late advices from Vienna say that harvest prospects in Hungary are most unsatisfactory. The acreage of wheat is about the same as last year, but the plant is in very bad condition on account of the heat and drought in May, being small and yellow. Rye is reported to be in poor con-

Reports from Qdessa says that the weather has been very favorable for the crops. A good rain had fallen throughout South ssia, followed by cooler weather; and the coming harvest promises to be a very good one, both as to quality and quantity. Re. 84%c, and September at 31%@81%c. ceipts of wheat continue moderate, the reserves in farmers' hands being evidently 38c for mixed. maller than was thought to be the case in

to be bad for wheat, and rumors come to the effect that the acreage sown to wheat in that section has been much exaggerated. In the South and Southwest the rains are damagng wheat and oats badly, especially where the wheat has been cut. A report from Mount Venron, Ind., says that about onethird of the wheat in that section is in rained for the last ten days, and the fields Current is reported to estimate no improve ment in the crop of wheat as a whole during the week, which means practically nonsince the beginning of the month.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passase to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Total bushels June 9, 1888...... Total previous week. Total two weeks ago..... 49, % ,46 60,57 ,17 Total June 11, 1888

The estimated receipts of foreign and nome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending June 16 were 686,960 bu. less than the estimate consumption; and for the eight weeks end ing June 6 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,591,232 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease of 1,214,800 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the veek ending June 16,1888, as per special sable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 1,560,000 bu., of which 840,000 was for the United Kingdom and 720, 000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 980,000 bushels, of which 540,000 went to the United Kingdom and 440,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1888, which was the beginning of the crop year, to June 16, 1888, have been 11,060,000 bu., including 4,900,000 bu. to the United Kingdom, 6,120,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India June 4 was estimated at 5,040,000 bu.

One year ago the quantity was 4,600,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Friday was noted flat with light demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 6d.@6s. 7d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 6d.@6s. 7d.; California No. 1 6s. 6d@6s. 8d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 12,790 bu., against 22,442 bu. the previous week, and 1,311 bu, for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 6,979 bu., against 1,103 bu. the previous week, and 3,677 bu, for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on June 23 mounted to 12,589,754 bu. against 12,448,-543 bu, the previous week, and 10, 864, 532 bu at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 141,211 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 39.039 bu, against 37,000 bu. last week, and 10,588 bu. at the corres responding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 1,725,222 bu. The market has improved in tone, and to some extent in values also. Receipts have been light, and the demand has shown more activity than for some weeks. Yesterday No. 2 sold at 491/c, No. 4 at 46c, No. 2 yellow at 50c, speculative trading was indulged in, and the market closed firm. At Chicago the market was weak at the opening, but got stronger during the day, finally closing from 1/4 to 1/4c higher than a week ago Latest quotations in that market yesterday were 47%c for No. 2 spot, 47%c for July delivery, 48% for August and 48% c for September. The crop prospect in this State was For No. 2 red the closing prices on the never better so far as corn is concerned. It is not as far advanced as usual, but it came up very evenly, with few missing hills, and the rains are bringing it forward very rapidly. We look for a grand crop this year, and hope farmers will not be disappointed in the outcome of this important crop.

The Liverpool market on Friday was pool: Spot mixed, 4s. 7d. per cental: June delivery at 4s. 71/4d., July at 4s. 68/d., and August at 4s. 7d.

The receipts at this point for the week were 21,845 bu., against 12,864 bu. the previous week, and 25,531 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were only 950 bu., against 1,805 the previous week, and nothing for same week in

bu. the previous week, and 2,903,080 at the bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats prices show a slight advance in both white and mixed grades. The crop in this State will be later than last year, but it seems to be doing well and is growing rapidly now. From conversations with farmers the past week from various sections of the State the outlook seems quite promising. Quotations in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 37c; light mixed, 35%c; No. 2 26%c; September, 26%c. At Chicago the market was dull and easy yesterday, esecially on the near futures, but still slightly higher than a week ago. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: No. 2 mixed spot, 81%c; July delivery, 30%c; August, 26%c; September, 25%c; balance of year, 25%c. The New York market was dull and easy yesterday, with values lower than last week. No. : white are scarce, and not quoted. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 40@40%c; No. 3 white, 89%@40c;

Western sold at 40@46c for white, and 80@ has paid \$136 for 27; sheep killed by dogs this spring. The township of Wales, St. Clair County,

No. 2 mixed, 35@35%c. In futures No. 2

mixed for July sold at 341/4c; August at

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The supply seems to be rather in advance of the demand at present, and it is a buyers' market. De ders get rid of stock at the first opportunity, and there is little show for any improvement at present. Values shock, and much of it sprouting, as it has are about the same as a week ago, but with less firmness shown by holders are under water. The Cincinnati Price Dairy is quoted steady at 10@19c for fair to good, 13@14c for choice, and 15c for fancy packages, which are scarce. Creamery i doing better, and prices have been advanced to 18@20c for good to choice. At Chicago the market shows a fair degree of activity, with a fair amount of shipping orders being eccived, especially from the South. The fferings of choice and sweet were not large and considerable poor butter arrived, which was not wanted except at a discount. Quotations there yesterday were as follows: Fancy Elgin -creameries, 18@181/c per lb.; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do, 171/2@ 18e; fair to good do, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 15@15%c; common to fair do, 13@14c; comnon to fair do, 13@14c; packing stock, 12@ 13c; ladle packed, 13@141/c. At New York the market holds about steady, with a little lemand for fancy, owing to scarcity. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"While the general market is only moderately active, the trade not being disposed chase beyond immediate wants and speculators being inclined to operate caulously, still, the supply of fancy goods vailable is not excessive, and the tone re-nains about steady. Receipts were larger, ont the general average of quality is poorer the excessively hot weather of late through the West showing its effects, and a large portion of even some of the finest makes are nowing up summery, and this with so many of the fancy lots going direct into cold storage that octual offerings of fancy are not large. Under grades, however, are more plenty and selling slowly. State dairy is still scarce, and the few lots coming are promptly salable. Imitation creamery and Western dairy in moderate demand and fine lots held steadily. Fine ladle-nacked still held at 16c, but not salable above 15@15%c.

Quotations in that market yesterday were

as follows:		
EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, State, pails, fancy Creamery, State, tubs, fancy Creamery, prime Creamery, good Creamery, fair. State dairy, tubs, fancy State dairy, tubs, good State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	193 18 17 16 183 17	@19 @18 @1814
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy. Creamery, Elgia, fancy. Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary.		@19% 4@20 @17 @16 @16 @15% @14%
Western feeren fanor	4.4	6 151/

prime...... Vestern factory, ordinary..... The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending June 16 were 154,342 lbs, against 115,078 the previous week, and 182,880 for the corresponding week in 1887.

CHEESE. Prices have declined in this market the past week, while at other points there was an advance. Cheese is selling at a lower range of prices here than at the same date nast year, and undoubtedly has reached low water mark, as both Chicago and New York are showing a tendency to move unwards. Quotations here are 8@81/c for full cream Michigan: 8%@9c for New York, and 7@ 7%c: for Ohio. Skims are held at 5@7c for ce. At Chicago yesterday some irregularity was noted in prices; while fine to fancy goods were quotably 1/0 1/2 higher, under a fair inquiry and a corresponding dvance in the dairy districts the market was weak for inferior cheese and such as showed the effects of hot weather. Exporters were buying cheddars. Quotations were as follows: New full creams, cheddars, 7% @8c per lb.: do flats, 8c; do Young Amerca, 8% @92; poor to choice skims, 2@6c; brick cheese, 8@9c. At New York cheese has developed considerable strength, with an advance of about %c on all the best grades. The outlook is regarded by dealers as favorable, and the market shows a good deal of activity in both the home and export demand. The Daily Bulletin says: "Demand not only appears to be good,

but is of a general character that brings in pretty much the entire line of exporters, which, in conjunction with a revival rumors of short sales abroad and quite sharp advance in cable quotations, gives re ceivers much confidence. Indeed, not only have the few available lots landing bee promptly taken up, but about all the "reand a goodly portion of balance of expected supply under engagement to arrive, so that there is very little to negotiate upon, and business has a quiet appearance on the surface. A few sales were made at 8%c, but 9c is as low as any strictly fancy can now be obtained, with a fraction more actually made on exceptional lots, and so receivers standing for 9%c. Considerable stock on the platforms to-day showed the effect of hot weather, but as usual on an advancing market, buyers are not very critical and selections are comparatively few.

Quotations in that market yester	day w	/ €
again higher, and now range as fo	llows:	
State factory, full cream, colored	940	5
state factory, full creem, white	*91.00	8
state factory, good	83400	6
sta e factory medium grades cream	8% 44	
state factory ordinary	8 0	
state factory, light skims	7460	
state factory, medium	61400	
ste factory, full skims	8 0	
Ohio flats, best	8 0	
Ohio flats, ordinary	7340	3
m		

The receipts of cheese in New York for the week ending June 22 were 75,879 boxes, against 54,213 the previous week, and 94,612 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the same week were 4,850,543 lbs... against 2,509,472 lbs. the previous week. and 5,724,012 lbs. the corresponding week in

The Montreal Gazette, in its weekly re view of the market, says: "About the only thing that can aspire certainty in the cheese trade at present that the market has gathered addition trength, not because there is any legitimat reason therefor, but because speculation for the time being exercises the controlling in fluence. High prices were paid in the country to-day, Peterboro having gone up to %c, in view of which prices here look un reasonably low. There can be no doubt and that high prices are being paid in the 6d. to 44s., which advance is confirmed b private cables, which quote the market firm er. The private cables, however, are by n means bullish, and convey the impression that the strength here is viewed in an nr able light on the other side-in fact, ome messages go so far as to predict that on amount of speculation, however any conducted, can force the British importer to follow, especially as the majority have a lively recollection of the course of affairs

Utica and Little Falls goat 8@8%con Monday and up to 9%c is paid at a Canadian market the next day, some idea of the comlexity of the situati

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted firm for American colored at 47s. per cwt., and firm for American white at 47s., an advance of 3s. 6d. from the prices quoted early this week.

WOOL.

The interest in the trade has been largely transferred to the interior markets, which are beginning to show a little activity. There seems to be a firmer feeling among wool-growers, and some are inclined to hold their clips rather than dispose of them at resent prices. Whether this is best under the circumstances is one of those questions which each wool-grower must answer for himself, after a calm survey of the whole field. The market, under the stimulus of a little competition, may advance sufficiently within the next three weeks to make it pay to hold back for the present. But after the middle of July the dull season will set in, and wool will be very difficult to sell until the middle of September or first of October That is the usual course of the market each year, and we see no reason why it should be otherwise this season. When the buyers are in the field and willing to buy, as a rule values are very liable to advance, and while this is an exceptional year, an advance of one or two cents would not be surprising Some manufacturers have buyers out, and must secure a certain amount of wool, and until they get what they want there must be some competition. The market will therefore most likely be higher before July 15th than for some weeks afterwards or until fall buying begins. We have a summary of reports from interior points in another column, which will be found of interest if you have wool to sell.

At the east the markets are generally slow and likely to be so until the new clip arrives there and is got into shape. Stocks there are very light of all desirable grades so short, in fact, that if it was a usual year there would be an advance all along the line from this cause alone, and with the knowledge that the new clip is a short one also, there would be a veritable "boom." But this is out of the question in the present condition of affairs.

At Boston wool is moving slowly, and he market is without any features of interest. Reports say that the receipts of new wool are light and the stock of old wool is very well cleaned up, there are very few good selections of old wool on the market, and the store houses of most dealers are well cleared up of stock. Most of the lots of old wool left on the market now are poor and undesirable, though there are some good lots. The new wool is accordingly receiving the preference of buyers, and is commanding somewhat better prices than the old lots. The tendency of prices in the market this week has been firm on fleeces, and a little easier on territory wools There has been some inquiry for XX Ohio at the market quotations, but there has been a quiet market for X Ohio and Michigan. Prices show little change.

In this market fine washed is quoted at 20@21c, medium at 24@252, coarse at 23@25c, unwashed 1/8 off, and bucks' fleeces off above figures.

The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 29@30c; Ohio XX, 281/2 @29e; Ohio X, 271/2@28e; Ohio No.1, 33@ 34c; Michigan X, 261/4@27c; Michigan No. 1, 30@32c; Ohio delaine, 30@32c; Michigan delaine, 28@29c; Ohio unwashed and unmerchantable, 19@22c; Michigan do., 17 @20c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed, 35c; do Michigan, 33@35c; Kentucky and Indiana %-blood combing, 26@27e; do 14-blood combing, 24@25c; Missouri and Illinois %-blood combing, 24@25c; do 1/4 blood combing, 23@24c; Texas fine, 12 months, 17@ 18c, do 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; do medium, 12 months, 20@22c; do 8 to 8 months, 18@20c; do fall fine, 13@15c; do medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; Georgia, 25@26c; California northern spring free, 18@21c; Middle Co. spring, 15 @17c: Southern spring, 11@14c; California burry and defective, 10@11c; Australia combing, 35@41c; do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, @29@33c; Cape, 25@27c; English ¼ to % blood, 33¼@37c.

Wool in the Interior

Ypsilanti buyers pay 20 to 222. Wool is quoted at 26 to 283 at Flint. At Piainwell wool is quoted at 20 to 23c.

Washed wool ranges from 20 to 223 at

The highest rate at Hillsdale is 25c for

Average at Tecumseh is 22c. About 20, 000 lbs. have been bought. Wool is coming in freely at Kalamazo at an average of 22c per lb. At Allegan rates are 20 to 25c for washe

and 14 to 18c for unwashed. At Portland the highest price paid so far was 25c for a very choice lot.

At Monroe rates range at 12 to 17c for anwashed and 20 to 25c for washed. Prices at Ann Arbor get down to 12 to 15c for unwashed, and 18 to 20c for washed. Howell Republican: Free trade wool noted at 20 to 28c, an occasional citp at 5c, and but little coming in.

At Jonesville the one firm buying woo has taken in about 8,000 lbs. at rates rang-ing from 14c for unwashed to 25c for best rse washed. The average clip brings Jackson Patriot: Considerable wool is

coming in and as high as 24c has been paid for extra fine fleeces. The market remains tendy at 23 to 281/c. About 20,000 lbs. lonia Sentinei: The wool market is look ing up a little. Twenty-six cents was paid for a small lot to-day (28th) of extra quality.

Wool has come in quite freely to-day, and the price has run about 24c. Pontiac Bill-Poster: Washed wool is bringing from 20 to 25c, but the farmers, remembering their last year's experience are in no particular hurry to dispose of their elip. Market quotations are 15 to 18e for unwashed: 26 to 28c for co

for medium, and 23 to 25c for fine. Lapeer Democrat: Farmers are backward etion of the course of affairs about selling, though the wool is now off when so much money was the sheep's back. Buyers are also timid,

tent. The general belief among both classes is that prices will advance as soon as the demand among the manufacturers in the east is created. Lots coming in are all very small and principally inferior in grade. Prices, while they are hardly yet set, are ranging at 20 to 25c for washed, and unranging at 20 to 25c washed in proportion.

Constantine, St. Joseph Co. — Wool moving moderately. Mr. Franklin Weils has purchased 21,000 lbs. up to 25th inst. at a range of 16 to 20c for unwashed, and 20 for washed. Mr. Wells says he never saw so much unmerchantable and poorly handled wool sent in before. This nows that the wool-growers have became iscouraged at the outlook, and have neg-ected their flocks. It is a most unhappy state of affairs, and will cost Michigan many thousands of dollars in loss of reputation and decrease in flocks.

A STATE REGISTER.

In this issue we give place to a pape from Mr. D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc. Its suggestions should be thought over by those breeders of Merino sheep who wish to see Michigan occupy that position in the business to which her resources and the enterprise of her breeders entitles her. She has paid tribute to Vermont for years, but that is no reason why she should continue doing so. The Vermont Register is losing ground with those breeders who wish to progress rather than go backwards. The ast volume is as nearly valueless as such a work can well be, while the Michigan Register is taking advanced ground and, with the support that should be accorded it, and which its merits as a record entitle it, is bound to become the model which other States must follow. And why not? Is there a State in the Union with a more intelligent class of breeders, or which have greater advantages in the prosecution of this business; If there is it is not known.

For years the Vermont Register has been ustained by the breeders of other States. who have little or no voice in its control, and in numberless instances have been treated very contemptuously by those who manage it. Here is a specimen of the treatment Michigan breeders have received Office of Vermont Werino Sheep-)

Breeders' Association.
Middle ury, Vt., Oct. 24, 1887.

SIR.—Your notice of withdrawal received. We gladly strike your name from our rolls of membership, for we have received some eriticism for having you on it, and for accepting your flock for record. Your charge that you have nothing to show that you ever bred a sheep is false, and your complaint that you can find nothing in our 3d volume that you want to, shows that you The work is almost universally commended. Respectfully. ALBERT CHAPMAN, Sec.

By those of our readers who know John Chilson, of Hanover, Jackson Co., the above letter from Secretary Chapman will be regarded as a most flagrant outrage, the insinuations it contains showing Mr. Chapman to be both lacking in common courtesy and moral honesty. Mr. Chilson needs no defense against such insinuations. His character defends itself. At the last meeting of the Vermont Asso-

elation, the proceedings of which appeared in the Middlebury Register, one of the leadng breeders of Vermont said the third volume was nearly worthless, as it was impossible to trace pedigrees properly from it. Mr. Chapman explained that when a pedigree was wanted it could be had by "dronping into his office." Now Michigan is some distance from Vermont, and the walking is not always good, and the "dropping in" process would be very expensive. Mr. Chapman's statement that the third volume be positively false, as not a breeder from this State with whom we have conversed is satisfied with it. The only thing for Michigan breeders to do is to draw out of the Vermont Register altogether, and thus escape such abuse on the part of the Secretary as Mr. Chilson has been subjected to Then whether the next volume issued in Vermont is satisfactory or not will not con-The Extent of the Cincinnati Exposition

Buildings.

An idea of the capacity of the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition Buildings may be judged from the figures given of the area of each building.

In Machinery and Agricultural Hall, the floor and wall space occupies 97,450 square feet; Park Hall, 136,734 square feet; General Exhibition Building, second floor, 51,349 quare feet; Entertainment Hall, 55,000 square feet, and lobby, 39,000 square feet; Pioneer Hall, 37,500 square feet; Horticultural Hall, 34,500 square feet; Special Exhihition Hall, 32,000 square feet: Educational Hall, 17,750 square feet; Art Hall, 22,800 square feet. This whole area available for exhibiting space makes 524,080 square feet: There is, in addition, 29,780 square feet set apart for the Refreshment and Restaurant Halls, and about 50,000 square feet not included in any of the halls, but in the spaces between, to be utilized for the purposes of exhibits and displays of all kinds.

THE July number of the American Mag azine is being prepared with a view of makinn it especially appropriate for summer reading. While fully maintaining its high iterary character, preference will be given to the lighter class of literature. A feature will be a notable symposium discussion, by the leading American authors, of the Chace International Copyright Bill. Frederic G. Mather will contribute an amusing and in teresting description (fully illustrated) of New England Singing Schools as they flourished sixty or seventy years ago Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover will furnish an illustrated paper on "Housekeeping by the United States Government," describing the Veterans' Home near Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren will supply a short story entitled "A Night's Adventure."

Grand Excursions to California.

ational Meeting at San Francisco. Join the plendid official excursion parties from New York, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn, New England. Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, leaving Chicago July 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th. Magnificen rains, free chair cars, Pullman and touris sleepers, etc. The public entitled to one fare for this occasion. For further information City; H. D. Badgely, 806 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., or address P. S. Eusris, G. P.

In another column we give a list of the State Fairs of the United States, and the district and county Fairs of Michigan, with date of holding and name and address of Secretary. If any are omitted we would be pleased to have the Secretary or any member notify us of the fact and send particulars so we can include all in the list.

OUR exports of wheat and flour in the onth of May amounted to 6.014.620 bushels of wheat, against 12,292,390 bushels in the same time last year. In the eleven months from July 1st the total was 110,467,567 bushels, against 135,668,756 bushels—a fall off of nearly 18 per cent.

THE onion crop of Cuba this year is calculated at 50,000 qtls, of which about 10,000 were exported to the United States. The potato crop was also quite large, and it is estimated that some 80,000 bbls still remain in the country.

The Texas Famer and Stockman says the Bee County Democratic Convention refused to indorse the Mills tariff bill or the President's Message.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

There was a heavy frost at L'Anse on the Kalamazoo celery-growers have already be-

run shipping celery. The toy revolver is getting in its work, pre

Strawberries were only worth eight cents a quart at Portland this week

Ground has been broken at Holly for a new laning mill and box factory. A Y. M. C. A. building, to cost, with site,

Sixty-five members of the Literary Depart nent of the University graduated It is said more money was paid by Hudson ouyers for eggs and poultry last year than for

A total of \$23,285 has been subscribed for the new Y. M. C. A. building at Kalamazoo, which is to cost \$40,000. The cold snap, which came on while cher

cles were in blossom, is charged with having lasted a large portion of that fruit. Jackson base-ball grounds will be illuming

sted by electric lights on the evening of the Fourth, and a match game will be played Andrew Husel, of China, St. Clair County, s putting up a cattle barn 32x50 feet, which vill be lined with building paper and sheathed

John Dant, of Gilford township, Tusco County, was fatally stabbed on Wednesday by Wm. Wood, a neighbor. The quarrel bean over a ditch. A Seneca, Lenawee County, man is going to

nside and out.

know what girls are worth, anyhow. He has kept an account of every dollar his daughter has cost him since her birth. Jesse Lung, a member of the Ionia high

and a very promising young man. Lansing Republican: H. F. Drew, the horioulturist, exhibited a basket of new seeding trawberries on the streets this morning that were about as large as heu's eggs.

Henry Brandt, of this city, employed at the ridge & Iron Works, was killed by the fall of Gov Luce has been at Traverse City, look ng through the Northern Insane Asylum, and nvestigating its condition. He professed nimself pleased with the management of the

A Davison, Genesee County, man, who is o modest to allow his name to go into print, claims his flock of 58 grade Merinos sheared an average of ten pounds fourteen ounces o

The Pontiac Gazette says Jose of that place, has lost eight head of cattle through a disease which is now believed to have been hydrophobia, caused by a dog owned by Mr. Crawford.

Flint Globe: Dr. Murray extracted two oats grains from the ear of a man named Bowes, of Pine Run, Saturday. They had een there over 20 years, and had produced total deafness in that ear.

Henry Schram, well-known resident of Bur ton, Genesee County, was buried on Wednes-day last. Mr. Schram was connected with many public enterprises, and counted among

the best of old Genesee's farmers. Salt blocks along the St. Clair river are going to shut down. The product is worth 50 cents when barreled for shipping, the barrel is worth 25 cents, the fuel to make the salt osts 28 cents, and that leaves just seve

From Oct. 1, 1887, to June 30 of the current ar, 53,659 acres of State lands were sold for \$141,595. There remain subject to sale \$60,579 acres, of which the primary school and swamp lands hold one-third each and the Agricultural College the remainder.

Cut-worms got in their work on three thousand cauliflower plants owned by Albert Richards, of Buchanan. In return he plowed a deep trench on the side of the field whence the worms made their raids, and so captured and exterminated the wnole gang. Edward Palmer was on trial at Ithaca this reck for the murder of his wife at Alma ome months ago. One hundred and twenty-

two jurors were sworn before a jury of twelve could be found who had not formed an opin ion as to the prisoner's guilt or innoce Mason Democrat: A three-year-old colt elonging to W. M. Rolfe, of Vevay, committed suicide one day last week by walking into a creek where the water was about two feet

eep and lying down. It is supportantly is caused him to commit to One hundred and sixteen graduates of the different courses of the Normal School at Ypsilanti received diplomas on the 27th. A large number of the graduates have already secured positions in the various schools in the State, nearly all intending to make this their

Judge Burlingame, of Grand Rapids, re cently sentenced Thomas Hyland to five years in State prison for stealing one cent. Hyland snatched a pocketbook from a ledy's hand on the street, the pocketbook contained but the ione penny, but the offense was highway robbery just the same.

Louis Nicoli, of Marquette, was discharged Louis Nicoli, or marquette, was discharged for drunkenness by the contractors who are putting up the new custom house. The following day Nicoli waited for foreman W. B. Wilson, and shot him, inflicting a probably fatal wound. He then blew out his brains. coli had been drinking all day.

Flint Globe: C. M. Begole, of Genesee old his wool in this city on Tuesday. There were 258 fleeces, weighing in the aggregate 1,500 pounds, or nearly six pounds per fleece. The price paid was 25 cents per pound, or \$382.50. The sheep are a cross between American Merino and Shropshire.

The potato bug is devastating the Leelenau peninsula. The shores of Lake Michigan and Grand Traverse Bay are lived with the bugs which wash up the surf. When they first reach land they are apparently dead, but a few hours of sunshine revive them and the procession starts immediately for the nearest potato patch. Fish boats coming in from the lake are frequently covered with the little pests, and where they come from it

In Mayfield township, Grand Traverse Co., five brothers named Drost have lived for some years. They have always borne a bad name, and have been more than suspected of many highway robberies which have occurred receptive Lately a voting farmer hamed. Lately a young farmer named tor sold a yoke of oxen for \$130. red recently. Lately syste of oxen for \$130. Theodore Castor sold syste of oxen for \$130. The same night his house was visited by three The same histories who burst in the borrowed a shot-gun of a neighbor a few days before, and it came into requisition now. Atter the first volley, the assilants got out of the room, and Castor barriesded the broken door and sat till daylight with the shot-gun on his knee. In the morning "Dirk" Drost was found dead near by, and George Drost hadren. his knee. In the morning "Dirk" Drost was found dead near by, and George Drost, badly found dead near by, and George Drost, badly wounded, had dragged himself a mile away and was calling for help. He was taken to Kingsley, and confessed the details of the crime. Mr. Castor will not be arrested, as he la regarded as a public benefact a gang that had been the terror of that part of the county.

The largest creamery in the country is at Eigin, Ills. It paid its pairons over \$200,000

Great preparations are being made for the Grand Army reunion at Gettysburg, and a

big crowd is expected. There was a severe frost at Lake Benton finn., on the 26th, and snow fell in Northern Visconsin on the same date.

A petition against the Mills tariff bill, signed by 800 manufacturers and bus ness men of Philadelphia, employing 150,000 persons, has peen presented to Congress. Alaska Indians are frightening miners and

prospectors out of the country. The two ribes, the Chilcats and Sitkas, are at war, and the unfortunate whites are looked on as prey by both tribes.

Whitney, the Chicago lawyer, shot by Mrs. Rawson, in court, will probably recover, Mrs. Rawson has been furnished bail, but must stay in jail for thirty days yet for tempt of court.

Gen. Sheridan has so far recovered from his recent severe illness that he is to be taken to Norquitt, Mass. The voyage is to be made by sea, and it is expected the sea air will "set the he general up again." Three hundred thousand boxes of firecrack-

ers will be imported into this country this season. This article is made in China and Japan, all attempts to produce them in untry to equal the foreign article being

At Shamokin, Pa., a freight train ran into a gravel train on the 26th, and ten out of the eleven workmen were buried in the wreck. Six dead bodies were taken out, and the other four so badly injured it is feared they cannot recover.

Emlen Loutzenhoizer, of Canton, Onlo, who mysteriously disappeared about seven weeks ago, has just returned home. His story is that he was kidnaped by tramps who took him to Altoona, Pa., hoping to secure a reward for his return

At Bird's Eye, Ind., Miss Josie Carroll was frightened into convulsions which caused her death by a supposed ghost fixed up in the path by which she returned from a near neighbor's in the evening, by a mischievous brother and his chum. Americans own nearly 3,000 miles of rail-

road in Mexico, and the capital thus invested is set down at \$80,000,000. Americans have about \$20,000,000 invested in Mexican mines. Last year the United States sent \$10,000,000 worth of goods to Mexico. A Canada Southern train of an engine and four coaches made the distance from St. Thomas, Out., to Detroit, 112 miles, in 109½

mooth and straight, and the passengers must have felt as if they were flying. Wholesale dealers in sugars met at New York this week, and struggled with the con-undrums of their trade, the principal one peing the question of how to get a profit out

minutes, beating the record. The road is

of sugar. At present neither wholesalers or retailers make any profit in that commodity. It is estimated that 700 persons perished in the floods that devastated the cities of Leon and Silao on the 18th. In the flooded districes, the total loss of life is estimated at 1,500. One hundred miles of the Mexican Central railroad are impassible, and the destruction along the entire line has been fear-

C A Pitcher teller in the Union Rank at Providence, R. I., has absconded with ever-thing valuable belonging to the institution. He took half a million in bonds and all the eash on hand, even to the pennies. He was cantured at Montreal, with \$700,000 of th as he was about to start on a trip to

At New Albany last week nearly 400 tons of inclaimed imported steel blooms were sold satisfy government claims. The steel was refusing to receive it. The price received was only about enough to pay off the government

claim of \$7,000. A most exciting fight over the question of oldest town in Missouri, this week, and it wi be a "dry" town for the next four years. The women took an active part in the contest, and the banner the young ladies bore to the polls displayed as their ultimatum, "Temper ance beaux or no beaux at all."

The question whether an employer has any rights which an employe is bound to respect will be settled some of these days. Two em-ployes of the Pittsburg & Erie railroad were discharged, pending an investigation of the books. They were neither reinstated or charges brought against them, and now each wants \$75,000 from the company.

Colorado's first crop report was issued last week. There are 1,500,000 acres of land devoted to crop-growing, of which the great staple, alfalfa, occupies 250,000 acres. There are 200,000 acres in oats and 225,000 in corn. and the balance is planted to potatoes and wheat. Crops on non-irrigated fields are said to be as good as where irrigation is practiced The centennial celebration of the settlement

of Ohio will open at midnight of July 3rd, with a salute of 100 guns at Cincinnati, all the bells and all the whistles joining in. A cor-dial invitation is extended to citizens to make all the noise they feel disposed to, and lovers of peace and quiet already begin to long for the seclusion of the grave when they realize what they must endure. Bold thieves at Chicago inveigled a pas senger to the platform of a L. S. & M.

wrong about his baggage, and attempted to throw him from the train; failing this, they tried to rob him and would have succeeded but for the intervention of a fellow-passenge who knocked one of the thugs off the pla form. It was a boid and daring attempt at year-old boy at Syracuse, Ks., and attempt to murder the boy's father, was lynched by a mob of excited citizens after his first appear ance in court on the 26th. The coolness with which he confessed his crime roused the pop-ular indiguation; and a body of one hundred

men went to the jail and demanded the pris

oner. The sheriff refused to surrender him

and hid himself to avoid giving up the keys, but was found and the keys, which he threw away when he saw he was to be caught, open-ened the doors to the lynchers, who took

Mitchell to the spot where he murdered the

as the midnight train was about leaving Ch.

cago on the 26th, under pretense of something

boy and hung him to the cross-piece of a tele

Foreign. French financiers don't take much stock in he Panama canal lottery scheme.

Austro-Hungary has voted an army credit 47,000,000 florins, the uscertainty in regard to European alliances seem to justify it in the eyes of the officials.

Emperor William opened the Landtag in person with an imposing ceremonial; and his address on the occasion is very favorably commented upon by all, even the liberals be-unable to find fault with it.

A rebelion has broken out among the people made destitute by the floods in the Chinese province of Honan and Hantung. It is said the troops joined the rebels and mur-dered the government officials.

The town of Sandsvall, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the centre of the timber trade weden, was almost entirely destroyed by fire The town of Umea was also partially burned.
The loss in the two towns is estimated at five
million dollars. Large tracts of forest have een burned over, the country having suffer

ed from a continual drouth.

of wheat on three acres of land, put up cards giving the names of each sort on the fence adjacent to it, and has been much interested in the comments and observations of his neighbors passing along the highway and also his individual study of the contrasts of the varieties and their good points.

An Indiana farmer sowed seven new sorts

CIBBONS BROTHERS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HBLD	AT	DATE.		SECRETARY.	POST-OFFICE
Michigan State Agricultural Society Central Mich ag'l Society	Jackson Lansing		September 10 to Sept. 24 to 28		J C Sterling B B Baker	. Monroe. Lansing.
	Ypsilant	i	Sept. 18 to 21		Frank Joslyn.	Ypsilanti.
Nambonstern Ag'l Society	Flint		Sept. 17 to 21		Geo F Lewis.	. Saginaw Cit
Western Mich Ag'l Society	Gr'nd Ka	pids	Sept. 17 to 21 Oct to		James Cox H C Davidson	. Gr'ndRapid
Alabama State Ag'l Society	Macon.	nery.	Oct. 14 to 19		E C Grier	. Montgomer
Ladiona State Society	Indiana	polis.	Sept. 17 to 22		Alex Heron	. Indianapol
minois State Society	Olney		Sept. 18 to 20		Chas F Mills.	. Springfield
lowa State Society	Des Mel	nes	Aug. 31 to ep		John R Shaffe E G Moon	
Kentucky State Society	Lexinete	n	Sept. 17 to 22 Aug. 28 to Sep			
Montana Ag'l Society	Helena .		Aug. 20 to 25		Francis Pope.	Helena.
Venraska State Society	Lincoln		Sept. 7 to 14		Robt W Furna	s Brownville
New York State Society	Elmira.		Sept. 17 to 22	****	J 8 Woodward	
	Columbi		Sept. 14 to 19 Sept. to		D W Seiler	
outh Carolina State Society	Columbi	A	Nov.18 to 16		T W Hollowa	. Harrisburg
Paxas State Fair and Exposition	Dallas		Oct. 11 to Nov.	31.	Sydney Smith	Dallas.
	Richmon		Oct to		A R Venable, j	r Richmond.
West Va. State Society	Wheelin		Sept. 8 to 7		George Hook.	. Wheeling.
Ag'l and Arts Association	Guelph.	Ont	Sept. 17 to 20		T L Newton Henry Wade.	
Tentral Fair Association	Kingston	n, On	Sept. 24 to 28		Jonath'n Davi	
ortheastern Indiana Association	Waterlo	o, I'd	Sept. 24 to 28		W H Leas	. Waterloo.
to. Ind. & So. Mich Ag'l Society	South B	end.	Sept. 10 to 14		Chas G Towl	
Northern Wisconsin Society	St Louis	. Mo	Sept. to		A C Austin	Oshkosh.
Ti State Fair Association	Poledo.	Ohio	Aug. 27 to 31		John Farley	Toledo
foronto Industrial Exhibition	Toronto	. Ont	Sept. 10 to 22		HJ Hill	Toronto.
Western National Fair Association. Western Fair Association	Lawren	3e. Ks	Sept. 8 to 8		JN Van Hose	n Lawrence

MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

	Armada	Oet to		Armada.
	Rochester	Oct. 2 to 5	Theo Dahlman	Rochester.
	Baacroft	Oet to		Bancroft.
	Brighten	9ct. 2 to 5	G J Balteke	Brighton.
	Hubbardston	Sept. 18 to 20	N M Campbell	Hubbardst'
Chelsea Fair Association	Chelsea	Sept to		Chelsea.
Dowagiac Union Fair	Dowagiac	Oct. 2 to 5	Carl Gerding	Dowagiac.
Eaton Rapids Union Society	EatonRapids	Oct. 2 to 4	H S Maynard	Eat'n Rapid
Fearnaught Driving Park Ass'n	Romeo	Oct. 9 to 12	H & Evans	
Fenton Union Society	Fenton	Oct. 2 to 4	W Blackmore.	Fenton.
Hadley District Society	Hadley	Oct. 2 to 4	M L Parmerlee	
	Ionia	Sept. 21 to 24	K R Smith	Ionia.
Milford Union Society	Milford	Oct. 9 to 11	Lyman Cate	Milford.
Northern Mich. Society	Greenville	Oct. 2 to 5		Greenville.
	Farmington.	Sept to		Farmington
Plymouth Fair Association	Plymouth	Sept. 24 to 27	CB Crosby	Plymouth.
Petersburg Fair Association	Petersburg	Oct. 2 to 4	H Gramkie	Petersburg.
	Stockbridge.	Oct. 2 to 4		Stockbridge
	Litchfield	Oct. 9 to 12	L B Agard	Litchfield.
	Plainwell	Sept to		
Allegan County	Allegan	Oct to		Allegan.
	Coldwater	Sept. 24 to 27		Coldwater.
Berrien County	Niles	Sept. 27 to 30	E P Ely	
	Marshall	Oct. 2 to 5	J R Cummings	Marshall.
	St. Johns	Oct. 2 to 5	Merrett Frink	St. Johns
Eston County	Charlotte	Oct. 2 to 5	Geo R Perry	Charlotte.
	Ithaca		O F Jackson	Ithaca.
	Hillsdale	Oct. 2 to 5	F M Holloway.	Hillsdale.
	Mason	Oct to		Mason.
	Kalamazoo	Oct to		Kalamazee
Lenawee County	Adrian	Sept. 25 to 28	E L Mills	Adrian.
	Lapeer	Sept. 24 to 27	F G Bullock	Lapeer.
	Midland			Midland.
	Onekama	Sept. 18 to 20	John N Brodie	Bear Lake
Macomb County	Mt. Clemens.	Sept. 19 to 21		
	Monroe	ept to		Monroe.
	Pontiac	Sept. 25 to 28	H A Wyckoff	Pontiac.
Oceana County	Hart	Sept. 11 to 14	C A Gurney	
Shiawassee County	Owosso	Oct to	Ca duracy	Owosso.
	Centerville	Sept to	**************	
Tuscola County	Vassar	Sept. 26 to 28	R S Weaver	Watrousvil
	Ann Arbor	Sept. 25 to 28	John R Miner	
	THE PARTY OF THE P	locks. 40 to 40	la critici	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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That Impure Salt is as dancerous as impure weter. It i jures the health, its effect on the kidneys being especially disastrous, causing tone in the bladder and other distressing diseases. The tighest medical authorities most emphatically confirm this statement.

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It costs but lit le more than ordinary dairy salt, and less than the best English, which is not so good. jui6 tf

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Why allow manufacturers to make a large profit on Egg Food, when you can make a better article for less money? It has been used for years throughout California and other Western S ates with astonishing results. It not only makes hens ay, but also keeps them in got dheal h. Recipe and full directions for preparing the food will be

ull directions for preparing the food will be for 50 cts. Address ARIZONA POUL-ASSOCIATION Tueson, Arizona. ju16:3t

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Rose of Sharon.

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use Lewis's Combinat on Force
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makes three complete machines

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mmon salt.

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dams of the finest forms and most ap-

forms and most approved breeding. We will make it to your advantage to deal with us. Prices low

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says sal-soda dissolved in a little water and applied once a day for several days, will ef fectually remove warts from cattle. The solution of sal-soda should be very strong.

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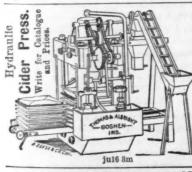
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mr28:86:1y

Stockholders' Meeting.

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JAS. B. PETER, Secretary.

JAS. B. PETER, Secretary.

1888.

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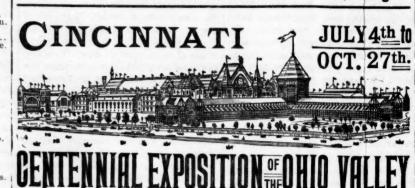


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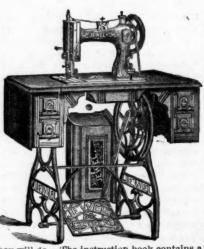


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BARON ROSEWOOD 5th; Red, calved July 4th, 1886; Sire—(47789) imp. 2d Duke of Whit-llebury 62574. ood 3d, by 4978 26th, Duke of Airdrie 34973. Artorie 34973, 26 dam—Rosamond Duchess 2d, by (80997) 6th Duke of Oneida 13238, 3 dam—Rosamond 10th, by (30958) 4th Duke of Geneva 7831.

dam—Rosamond 4th, by 2070 Iron Duke 4043.
dam—Rosamond 2d, by 1441 Belmont 3633.
dam—imp. Rosamond, by (10671) Quarrington

5 dam—Rosamond 20, by 1441 Delimons Section (10671).

6 dam—imp. Rosamond, by (10671) Quarrington (10671).

7 dam—May Rose 3d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

8 dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

9 dam—Sylvester, by (3738) Ernest (3735).

10 dam—Silk Velvet, by (4670) Pedestrian (4670).

11 dam—May Rose, by (2820) Miracle (2830).

12 dam—decorgina, by (2025) Fits Remus (3025).

13 dam—by (693) Whitworth (635).

14 dam—by (127) Charles (127).

14 dam—by (127) Charles (127).

(47789) 2D DUKE OF WHITTLEBURY 62574; red, calved 29th July, 1832; bred by Mr. R. Loder, whittlebury, England; got by (66439) 41st Grand Duke 51865, dam 2d Duchess of Whittlebury by (38604) Duke of Connaught 32234, grandam 3d Duchess of Hillhurst by (39748) 2d Duke of Hillhurst by (39748) 2d Duke of Hillhurst by (18774) Royal Oxford 5157.

2676 DUKE OF ALBRIKE 34973 by (39089) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, dam 9th Duchess of Affdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 486, grandam 4th Duchess of Affdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, etc., etc.

of Airdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, etc., etc. (30997) 6TH DUKE OF ONEIDA 6395 by (30958) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, dam 10th Duchess of Geneva by (33752) 2d Duke of Geneva (5562), grandam 5th Duchess Geneva, etc., etc. (30958) 4TH DUKE OF GENEVA 7931 by (23371) Baron of Oxford 676, dam 7th Duchess of Thorndale by (10284) 2d Grand Duke 243, etc., etc. 4043 Leon Duke 2070 by 2533 Belmont 1441, dam 4043 IRON DUKE 2070 by 2533 Belmont 1441, dam imported Rosamond by (10671) Quarrington 2554, grandam May Rose 3d by (6778) the famous Bellville 679, great grandam May Rose 2d by (6778) Bellville 679, etc., etc. 2533 BELMONT 1441 by (11382) Old Duke of Gloster 175, dam Miss Bellville by (6778) Bellville 679, grandam Carnation by (10277) Goldsmith 1974, etc., etc. smith 1974, etc., etc.
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Poetry.

THE MILLER OF POSSUM RUN.

Over and over, all day long, The mill-wheel steadily goes, The miller is white with flour and meal-As he brushes against your clothes.

O grinder, what is flour to-day? He replies with a wink, "Ground wheat." But sometimes customers think it is mixed th a little allowance of cheat.

The miller has a kind word for all And wants little more than his due, He takes your grain and returns your grist-Only lacking a notch or two.

Around and around, all day long. The mighty millstones go; "Flour," says the miller, "is bound to come up"-

High over the rumble of the mill You can hear his merry laugh Or jo'e, as he measures out your grain-And gives you a good deal of chaff.

'It is best to be fair and square," says he, 'If we want to reach the goal, We shou d live for each other's benefit "-And take out a little more toll

Good luck go with the flour," he says, "With plenty of bread on the shelf The miller must feed the world, you know"— Which also includes himself.

With a lighter load than that they bing The neighbors trudge away. O miller, may your load be as light When your toll you come to pay

-A. W. Bellew, in Toledo Blade.

REFUTED.

" Anticipation is sweeter than realization." t may be: yet I have not found it so. In those first golden dreams of future fame I did not find the happiness which came When Toil was crowned with Triumph. Now

know

My words have recogn tion and will go Straight to some listening heart; my early aim To win the idle glory of a rame

Pales like a candle in the moontide's glow So with the deeper joys of which I dreamed. Lif : yields more rapture than did childh od's

And each year brings more pleasure than I Friendship proves truer than of old it seemed. And, all beyond youth's passion-hued re

Love is more perfect than anti-ipated.

Miscellaneous.

A LITTLE BROWN WITCH.

She was an indescribably lean, little brown creature, with elf-locks hanging around her preternaturally old face, where the eyes, all "live and awake, looked out of their places," bright as those of Browning's gypsy witch:

As if she could double and quadruple At pleasure to play of either pupil.

The tan of all the sun in the sky and all the sheen of the sea was on her skin, and a melancholy like that of the Sphinx seemed to have turned the face to stone. She sat in a little hut by the shore, whose door was open; and she had a little dead child across her knees.

Of course we looked in and then we went "Ven noor child" I said "Tell me

what is this? What does it mean? How there nobody-

low tone, as if talking to herself, "nobody." I knelt down beside her and looked at the little dead three year old baby-just our Effie's age-putting my arm around the elder one as I did so.

"You can kiss her if you want to," said the child, with a sort of gasp. "She was

I didn't want to, but I kissed her, and then I kissed the little mother holding the dead baby on her knee. She looked at me a moment with those fevered eyes, and then she leaned forward and rested her

head on my shoulder. "There's nobody to kiss me," she said. faintly, "since the day the wave tumbled over father and he never came up. And the baby had fever, and he'd gone up to town for some medicine, and I was looking out for him, and I saw him and the wave. It's stormed a week since. Of course it stormed. The sun couldn't shine if it would. There's nobody here. And there's

been nothing to eat. And--" "And what are you going to do?" I in terrupted.

"I'm sitting here till I die, too, 'Twon't be long, you see," she said faintly," looking up and leaning back in her chair sgain. " I'm so little it won't take so long to starve as it does sometimes. I don't feel so bad. you know, because I shall see them so soon

"Starve!" I cried. "My dear calld! What do you think of such a thing for?"

"There's nothing to eat," she replied, in a dull tone. "There hasn't been these two days. What else shall I do? And I'm-I'm glad of it. It's the only way I can have my dear people again!" she said, with a little dry sob. "And of course God meant that I should, or he would have sent something. I couldn't leave the baby."

"He has sent something," I said, crying myself. "He has sent my husband and me. You shall go home with us." And I took the poor baby and laid it on the bed. while the other child looked at me with half bewildered eyes. I proceeded to unpack our lunch basket and light the spirit lamp, for Ralph and I had strolled down the beach for an old time picnic by ourselves, and to heat some milk and water, which made her drink. "It's too late for the baby," she said, holding it off a moment. I sat beside her, and in a little while made her drink some more. And then, as she seemed falling asleep, I went to the door, where Ralph waited, for a whispered con-

"No, no," she said quickly, all alert again, "baby can be buried where her father was, in the middle of a wave. We can row out there in a boat-the boat came ashere, you know. Baby would like that best." She said then, quickly: "She might, you know, she might sink and find her father's arms-he loved her so." How wiz ened and old and preternatural she looked as she was saying this in her thin and feeble voice! But of course we could not think of

sultation about the baby.

baby had a little funeral that outraged none of the proprieties. And as no one in the region roundabout knew anything more about the children and their father than they had come there and lived some months in that lonesome hut, out of sight of any but the sea gulls, when we went away, which was in a couple of days, we took the little, lean, brown creature home with us.

"For what else is there to do?" I said. "I don't know as there is anything," said Ralph, dubiously. "And the little wretch relies on us so that I don't suppose we can put her off into an institution, as Aunt Juliet suggests."

"No; it would not do. Don't you see the child is full of a certain sort of refinement and strange idealities? Didn't you see her rocking Effie in the twilight? Effie takes the place in some fashion of that baby of hers. She sings the sweet old English ballads that I can't imagine where she p'cked up. And did you notice how careful she was to make up the little parcel to take with her? What do you suppose there was in it? Something she called her mother's wedding lines. And a little bundle of letters, and an old photograph of her father, and a ring, just a plain gold one, that his father gave him when he was a boy, and that he used for her mother's wedding ring -and the mother died, poor young thingand they were so poor he sold everything else, but he wouldn't sell that. She said all this as she was putting up the parcel. I haven't asked to see anything in it."

"That is right. Respect her reserve. And by and by she may forget the thing. I hope so if we keep her. And it looks as though it were meant we should."

"Well, if ever there were two young fools who ought to have guardians appointed." cried Aunt Juliet, coming over later. Of sourse you can always find a leading of Providence where you want it. But I hope you are going to keep her in the kitchen and make her of some use?"

"You don't mean to send me away!" eried a voice from behind us, and Ninathat was the name her father called her, her mother's pet name-stood there, tiptoeing, her great eyes glowing and darkening, her hands wringing one another. 'You can't mean to send me away when von've brought me here, when I've got pobody but you, when I love you so!" And the tears that her great despair and neighborhood to death had not called forth plashed over now in large drops. "You know." she said. "that I will take care of Effie and run Rose's errands and sew with Jane all day long, and I will teach Effie her letters, and I can wipe dishes and pick over perries, and I can dust and feed the cats and put ice on your headaches and air the newspaper---'

"For goodness sake hold your tongue child," cried Aunt Juliet. "I should think she went by machinery. Of course you'll make yourself useful and stay in the kitchen and earn your living. And I expect," she said warningly to me, "that she'll eat you out of house and home. The idea of taking in every beggar's brat you come

But Nina had no idea of staying in the kitchen. On the contrary, wherever I was she was, and I soon found out that she considered herself on the footing of a little or elder daughter.

For a while now Nina was very quiet: ometimes she cried a little by herself, but quite gently, over a doll she played with; terrible for you to be here all alone. Is sometimes she came and stood by me, hangwindow and crooned her old ballads to Ralph, for whom she had developed an extravagant devotion. "He is lovely, isn't he?" said she. "Oh, if I could only do some thing for him! If it would do him any good to walk right over me I would lie

down under his feet-indeed I would." "That is very strong language," said I. "I can't see how that would do him any good, and it would hurt you."

"I should want it to hurt me," she ex claimed, passionately. "I can't do anything for him except to be hurt!"

But after a season this feeling seemed to abate somewhat; for Nina went to school, and the new interest and excitement there diverted her, till she began to hate her les sens and defy her teacher, and presently to beg to stay at home. And when Ralph told her he was his little girl, she declared she was nothing of the sort, but was his little servant. Aunt Juliet had said so, and she needed and would have no education at all.

Of course this phase ended by the teacher giving her a reprimand before the other children, and with that she became, as you may say, uproarious. She after that was more likely to be found wading in the river up to her neck when the school bell rang, or swinging in the topmost bough of a tree, or walking around the eaves of the hous with her arms balancing her steps than picking up her hat and books. Once, indeed, having her school luncheon strapped over her shoulders, she stayed up in the tree all day and all night in spite of my efforts. Ralph happening to be absent, and I felt that she might not have come down at all if she had not seen the doctor call for Effie -of whom she was passionately fond and into whom she had confidentially told me she was sure the soul of the little dead baby must have gone-which sight brought her down so incontinently as to bring a multitude of bruises and scratches with her. Neither entreaty nor force could bring her to leave the room after that till Effie was

pronounced to be out of danger. It was no use to tell her that she pained us by her conduct-it was we who pained her. It w. s no use to tell her that she was disgracing the name that we had given her; she said we could take back our name and she would take another. And she could be brought to see no use in book learning or in demure behavior or in any obedience that she did not see fit to render. The years were soon a long struggle for her. I don't know how she managed to learn anything during this course, unless she absorbed it at the pores, although she listened, to be sure, pretty intelligently in the corner of the hearth, when Ralph read aloud even-

"It's just as I said," declared Aunt Juliet, who, being the person of means in the connection, took the liberty of saying what she liked. "You have taken a little hussy that you don't know anything about

into your hearts to break them." Nina was still, at fifteen years, a little, farouche and shy as any thing of the woods, when Lance came home. Lance was Ralph's brother, and had been away at the naval school and then sailed round the world, and had not been at our home these six years. "Well," he said, "what imp of darkness is this?" And she heard him. And nothing could bring her into the same room with him during the whole time of his stay. But by and by she hung over the balustrade to listen to his voice, or she hung over the balcony to see him on the lawn-all as if she were not looking-or she flashed like a fire fly from window to window to watch him if he strolled around the river path and behird the fringe of birch and

said, "like you and me. We are alive!" went into the kitchen, and with a strong hand compelled old Rose, the cook, to show her how to prepare certain dishes, and then she watched outside the kitchen door of the uncheon room to learn of their reception, which was tolerably favorable. "I always knew I could do it if I wanted to," she And then she might have been said. observed bent over work in hidden corners till she had finished a little purse of steel beads. "Here," she cried over the bannisters, the morning Lance was going away. You take this. There's a lucky penny in it." He looked up and saw her bending there, the strangest lady, so serious and

bor. "I always did hate a white girl!"

on his devoir. "I will take it," he said, "if you will come down and give it to me."

And step by step she came down, as if he drew her forward and some unwilling power held her back, and laid the little prown leaf of a hand in his. And then Lance drew her a little nearer, and, bending from his lordly height to kiss me good by, turned and bent and gravely kissed her.

In another instant she had broken away and had raced out into the orchard and hidden herself in the long grass; and when she came in, some hours afterward, she announced that she was never going to wash the spot upon her face that Lance had kissed.

"That girl is a fool," said Aunt Juliet, who had dropped in. I don't know whether the fact that her foot caught in a croquel wicket and threw her down on the way to the gate afterward had anything to do with the remark or not.

Shortly after this Nina said: "You know l always said anybody could do anything if they only wanted to. I wanted to cool those things; and you know what he said bout them. I wanted to make him a purse, and there wasn't a knot in the silk. Now I want to learn French and music and all that white thing Flora Denny knows. And you'll see," And she did.

Not all at once, of course, did we see the desired proficiency, but she had a natural aptitude for music and for art, and present ly a strange quietude seemed to have fallen on the house, and now, instead of a little brown imp, there was a slender, dark young girl, whose angles were turning into curves, on whose olive cheek a ruddy tint was blos soming, whose lips were a bow knot of scarlet, and whose eves-there never were such eyes out of a gypsy's head! The swift capriciousness of movement had become sort of flashing grace, indifference to dress had changed to a wondrous taste for the ing an arm around my neck, silent for a picturesque, and care'essness for the feelintense tenderness for one and all of us.

"She has been going through the chrysa lis stage," said Ralph. "And what a gorgeous butterfly she is going to be!"

"She is not going to be a gorgeous but terfly at all," said 1. "All this has result ed from some dream of Lance. And Lance will marry her white enemy then, of course, and she will sadden into a little brown moth of some sort."

"Nonsense," said Rulph. "Lance only opened her eyes. Every girl, every boy, has to have a half dozen chances before the real one comes along. Don't you remember 'Romeo's Rosalind?' Yes, Lance will marry Fiora, and much joy go with them. But our Nina shall do better!"

Ralph was right. One day Flora came in quietly with a letter in her hand, and told us in her gentle voiced way of an engagement to Lauce; and if Nina had had a dream, the dream was over. But I was not at all myself; Nina did not sadden to any extent nor for any length of time, and before we could account for it ourselves she was brighter and sweeter and even gayer about the house than any household fairy. "You had better call me your Brownie." she said, when I began to perceive from how many little tasks she saved me, how much she looked out for Ralph's comfort. how absorbed she was in Effie, how she beautified the house with her pencils and her flowers, what a bit of vital hearth fire

she had become. But while this peacefulness was develop ing at home there was trouble brooding abroad. Ralph's business was in a sad way, and creditors were cruel, and disaster was impending. And one day it came. The great operation on which, outside of his legal business, Ralph had been engaged so long fell with a crash, and all our hopes of the future and all our certainty of the present fell with it. Everything was to be given up, and with all the rest our home, that had been such a nest of happiness for all our married years.

Of course I did what I could to hold up my poor Ralph's hands, and it was settled that we were to go into lodgings and live in the smallest way possible while he was nicking up some practice again, taking a

desk in an office that was open to him. "Now," said Aunt Juliet, "you see what it is to have burdened yourself with another mouth to feed and back to clothe! "Nina is no burden," said I. "She is blessing. She is an angel we entertained

"Oh, yes; she's all your fancy painted her, she's lovely, she's divine. But she's got to live!" said Aunt Juliet. "And you've got to find her the means. And I don't see how you're going to do it without starving and stripping yourselves. Surely you can't afford to keep a cook now; and I'll take Rose off your hands. I've always wanted her."

Of course I gave Rose the option of goin to Aunt Juliet. "No, I thank you, ma'am," lean, brown thing with owl's eyes, and as said Rose. "I wouldn't live with your it.

Aunt Juliet, na'am, not if she had the only

"I always old you I was your little ser vant maid," aid Nina. "And now I will either go out o work some way or stay and do your workhere. I can't do too much for you. I ch't do too much for him! Do you know, one I thought, for just a little while, that Luce was the only man in the world! Lane isn't a shadow beside him! There isn't sich a soul alive as his, and you were made for him! Oh, if I was only good for somethin now!" "We will all work together," I said

thinking best to disregard her enthusiasn lest it became hysterical. "The laundress beech with Flora Denny, our pretty neighand the second girl have gone, and it's just as well; for we shouldn't have room for them in our jew lodgings "-and then it she muttered. "I like dark people," she was I who was hysterical, for I broke down Once or twice during Lance's stay Nina crying, the thought of leaving my dear home being more, just then, than I could bear. The appraisers had been there that day going over everything, and it had all seemed such in intrusion and profanation that it had been too much for me; and wondered, wien an apparently accidental bucketful of water was dashed from an upper story window as they were going away, giving them a thorough wetting, if it had not been too much for somebody else and the old spirit might not be again taking

"It made tomething flash fire inside o me like sparks," said Nina, "to see those men turning over our dear things. Ob, dark and witchlike, that ever sent knight why can't I do something to earn money in a lump? If there were only a millionaire for me to marry, I might marry him, you know-I'm very pretty."

"Oh, Nina!" I exclaimed. "Is this the end of all my teaching?" But I had to laugh in the midst of my troubles. But Nina did not look at it as I did, the affair, anyway, being in the nature of a myth.

"I'd marry him, you know, in a minute if I could," she said, "and give his money all to you. If I had Aunt Juliet's money do you suppose I'd take your cook? Do you suppose I'd let them take your house? No! If I had one quarter of the bonds she has packed away in that safety deposit box of hers I'd make life so gay for you all that you'd think you'd died and gone to heaven! And he should never have a care again And have Effie to grow up without an education-heavens! I'm so glad I learned something at last-she can have all that now! She couldn't have everything, the darling, if I had it, and you and he should have the rest! I lie awake nights and picture how I'd spend a fortune if I had it and spend it all on you."

Well, I felt such love more than repaid me for all the trouble I had with her from the hour I found her in the little fishing hu on the shore; and I told her so, and we had a very enjoyable cry together.

I was sitting that night rocking mysel; discontentedly by the low firelight, for ve had already begun to economize in the matter of lamps, when Ralph came in from outdoors and sat down opposite. Nina was on a sofa behind a screen, with Effie lying back in her arms, telling stories in a low voice to the child, who had not yet outgrown them, and I marvelled a little to hear her and think it was my bit of wild-fire tamed.

Ralph sat looking in the fire and occasionally throwing a handful of cones and watching the swift fragrant bloze they made, "I suppose we shall have to go next week." he said. "I've peen over to look at that little flat. I suppose it will do.

"Oh, anywhere is the place for me," I said, "that you can manage to put me in." "Four rooms in the heart of the town," he said, bitterly; "no view from my window but one of squalid back yards; no river. no great hemlock trees, no pine cones to burn on open fires-just the barest getting along until we can do better-if we ever

"Well," I said, "it might be worse. We can be very happy if we are only well and have each other."

"Yes," he said, "yes. But it is hard to leave all we have worked for these dozen years, all that is dear to us; hard, too, to have slipped by so nearly as I have done to a vast fortune—as that would have been but for-if it had not been if I had only seen -but there, there, the more one thinks the worse it grows. The world is all alike. Somepody else is slipping tolerably near a fortune with less likelihood of getting it, by what I heard in the office to-day. One of those English fortunes falling due to some unfindable heir."

"I thought the things were all frauds," said I. "The great fortunes in the Bank of England belonging to people over here.' "Oh, they are, very likely," said Ralph, absently. "This wasn't one of that sort. This is the case of an absent heir—the son of a man named Strachan-Reginald Strachan-a man of great wealth in Lor.don, an East India merchant, whose sor narried some young singer or other and ran away with her -one Rowena-Rowena Dysart. They have been traced to this country, and it is known that a child was born and named for her mother, who died presently. And all further trace of him is lost. The case has just been sent to our office by the English solicitors. If he is dead there is a fortune of some hundreds of thousands of pounds belonging to that child, Rowens

Suddenly there seemed to be an earth quake in the room, the screen went over with a thud, and Nina, still grasping Effie, had sprung forward and stood between us. her eyes ablaze, the color flushing her dark cheek, her lips parted. "Rowena Dysart!" said she. "That is my mother's name It is inside the ring—she said my father had it put there with his own—it is in her mariage lines. And Reginald was her hus band. It's all about them and the father. the cruel, cruel father, in the letters. Oh, you can prove it all! It isn't called Strachan, as you said; it's called Strawn, you know. And Nina was her pet name. And that child is the mistress of a fortune of thousands of pounds and they're yours! All yours! Why, that's just as plain as day!" she said, without regard to grammar. "That's me!"

"It is a fact," that Hood's Sarsaparilla do oure scrofuls, salt rheum, and other disease or affections arising from impure state or lo ondition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try A Burial in the . Wilderness

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe the Ottawa valley, in Canada, among the

splitting the swift current; the story goes that one Pere le Blanc made a suicidal leap from an overhanging cliff into the river, and the rock from which he jumped broke and followed him; the place is accordingly called Pere le Blanc Chute. On a clear winter evening a weird sight is sometimes presented in the moonlight: when out on the frozen take one sees a pack of wolves ooking black against the snow, gathered to feed on the offal which is thrown there But the prevailing sensation to one unaccustomed to such wild surroundings would probably be that of loneliness. When such an one does find it necessary to sojourn in these places he usually lays in a plentiful supply of reading matter and tobacco, as slight antidotes for loneliness. As one can anderstand from a case that actually occurred, even for a shanty-man it is a lonely place to die in. The loneliness and isolation of the case may be understood from the fact that no one even at the shantier knew anything about the man, what his name, or who his friends, or where his home might be; and in the absence of a priest he could only mutter to himself in his own patois his "Hail, Mary, full of grace." Absolutely without attention, except an infrequent call from a book-keeper at one of the stations, he died. Then they hewed out a log just as they sometimes hev one out to make a rude boat, and improvised a rough ceffin of it, into which, with the body, they placed the violin and all the little possessions of the man. The only burial service was performed by the young book-keeper, who read a chapter from the Bible while the shantymen stood solemnly round with uncovered heads. Over the grave they fashioned a rude cross of hemlock boughs. And there amid the silence of the forest he still sleeps-amid the silence of the forest now bleak and blighted by the touch of winter, as he is by the icy touch of death.

Rough and untutored as these shantymen are, it is not at all likely that their minds should be altogether closed to the sentiment of beauty. Indeed, they have a sort of litis true, but still a kind of literature. Sitting round their fires, as we do by our more conventional grates, they tell stories; and one can imagine the picture made by these bronzed and sturdy men, their eager faces ruddy in the red firelight. They used to tell a story, amusing to us, of the adventures of a ship, which, to borrow their own xpression, was the "finest ever seen by the eyes of man," and which conducts a hero through many wonderful exploits in which he encounters many things which have the reputation of being the "finest ever seen by the eyes of man," and, of course, involves a heroine as sweet as the maple sugar they put in their tea, and who, we are assured, was the "finest ever seen by the eyes of man." The story is probahiv regarded as the "finest ever heard hy the ears of man." Oceasionally one of these story-tellers will possess considerable ability.

The Red Cross Association The Red Cross is a confederation of relief societies in different countries, acting to be derived from such advertising are con- know the dance-step of a fling will be able under the Geneva convention, whose sim is sidered. While the mails are more bur- to imagine the effect my wet shoes he diers in the armies in campaign on land or than at any previous time, it is not because sation among the fishwives, who, unable to sea. The idea of such a society was conceived in the mind of M. Henri Durant, a Swiss gentleman, who saw the battle of Solferino, and became impressed with the need of more efficient and extended means of ameliorating the conditions consequent upon war. Once a year in the city of Geneva is held a meeting of the Society of Public Utility, corresponding to our Saratoga meeting of the Society of Social Science, and to M. Gustav Moynier, president of that society, was presented M. Durant's theories. The latter gentleman also published a little book called "A Souvenir of Sol fermo," wherein he depicted the touching incidents and horrible realities of warfare The battle was fresh in the minds of the people, the book was well written, was extensively read, translated into different languages, and awakened the interest and enthusiasm of the people. Mr. Moynier called a meeting of his society for discussion of this question, which resulted in their appointing a convention in Geneva of delegates from every civilized nation to consider this subject, and arrange some international compact or treaty compatible with the articles of war belonging to the several countries. An invitation was extended to Mr. Seward to send representatives from the United States, but, surrounded with the realities of a threatened Constitution, and the horror of a bitter civil war, he had little ime to consider Utopian conventions for the advancement of humanity. However, Mr. Charles Bowler, an American banker of France, and Mr. Fogg, United States Minister to Switzerland, constituted themelves delegates to this convention, which was held the 26th of October, 1864, and which, after a deliberation of four days, resulted in the arrangement of a set of resolutions whereby the "Ambulance and military hospital in battle shall be considered neutral, and as such shall be protected: persons employed in hospitals and ambuances, surgeons, chaplains, servants, etc. trade or general newspapers. shall be also neutral, and even after occu-It is now generally recognized by adverpation of the field by the enemy may continue to fulfill their duties and not be retained as prisoners; inhabitants of the country shall be allowed to bring help in to the relief of friend and foe alike; houses opened for the reception of the wounded shall be protected and relieved from the quartering of troops; commanders-in-chief hall return wounded soldiers to the outposts of the enemy if desired, and send

and now all civilized governments (thirtytwo in number) adhere to its regulations. It was deemed expedient to adopt a uniersal badge, which sign shall be recognized by every nation, and in honor of the Swiss Republic, where the convention assembled and whose banner is a cross of white upon a scarlet ground, was adopted the embiem

back all disabled soldiers when recovered,

to their own country, and the evacuating

troops of a field shall not be fired upon

while in retreat." This treaty was signed

by twelve nations in less than four months.

of red and white with colors reversed, a cross of scarlet upon a ground of snow. tells us a little about life in the woods in Something of its potency is illustrated in the fact that if the general or any officer or hands upon the humblest hospital servant In the centre of the Shuyan R'ver, in the of the enemy, or little boy who carries County of Pontiac, there is a huge rock water to his sick lieutenant's tent wearing the scarlet cross, he has broken an inter-

national treaty, and at the risk of his head. The whole of Europe is marshalled under he banner of the red cross, and wherever the din of war is heard, is planted the white banner that wears the blessed sign of relief. The ensign waves in Siberia, on the Chinese frontier, in Algeria, Egypt, and

The Society of Utility was made the Inernational Committee of the Red Cross, with M. Moynier as President, a wealthy philanthropist of unlimited means, great earnestness of purpose, singleness of object, and strength and integrity of character, devoting his entire life to the society he represents. The first act of a country after giving its adhesion to the treaty is the establishment of a national society to act in accordance with its provisions. The national societies form others as associate or auxiliary societies, the purpose of their members being largely to perfect themselves in every branch of humanitarian wor connected with the prevention or relief of the sufferings contingent upon war. Their second object, and also a very important one, is the raising of funds for the sudden needs of the society, and a yearly fee is exacted of each member, but outside of this the contributions are all voluntary. Besides the collection of funds, necessary material is collected for sanitary service, clothing is made, bandages, lint, etc., prepared. practical improvements and inventions in all sanitary relief apparatus are mule and perfected, and training schools for nurses are established, whose members upon gradnation seek employment always with the understanding that with the first note of war they go to the front.

Owing to its isolation from the warring nations of the globe, the United States was the last to join the society. In 1880 Miss Barton laid the matter before Congress and | with the whole souled, Teutonic enthusiasm, the conditions of the association, which the President readily signed. The presidency of the society was offered to Mr. Garfield, erature of their own; grotesque enough, it but he nominated Miss Barton to fill the place instead. The original purpose of the association was simply to relieve the sufferers by war, but through Miss Barton's influence its purpose has been enlarged, and now includes relief "in war, famine, pestilence, and other national calamities." It has therefore contributed to the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi floods, the Michigan forest fires, and the Texas drought, and in this way testified to the worthiness of its purpose. - Inter-Ocean.

Waste-Basket Advertising. The main object of advertising is to at-

tract the attention of some certain class for

certain purpose, and to do this in the

most economical and efficient manner ought to be the study of every business house with goods to sell. Half a century ago the principal reliance to effect this object was in circulars, and it still remains so with many, notwithstanding the fact [that discarded this old-fogy method as being expensive and wasteful, when the benefits ed with sea water. The reader who may such advertising is considered the best, but control their ecstacies, threw herring on the simply because it is not considered at all. stage with such exclamations as "The bon-A merchant or dealer has something to sell, nie wee bairnie!" "She's just like ma and his imitative nature induces him, nine | Maggie!" "Oh, the dearie!" "Fling her a times out of ten, to follow the example set | herrin'!" him by others in the same line of business, without a thought of the probable effect tric form of bouquet (so horrified was I), such advertising will have, or its relative cost compared with more modern methods. | "Pick them up and acknowledge them, or Successful advertisers, however, have long since learned that what is termed waste- my life, I forced an alarmed smile upon my pasket advertising does not pay. It has face, gathered up the herrings, which slipsecome a habit with many business houses | ped from my hands as soon as I took hold o continue this old-fogy method of adver- of them, and got off the stage as quickly as ising by circulars sent through the mails, possible, my small arms being laden with ecause they do not stop to take an account these fishy offerings. The dance was loudof stock and figure out the profits as they do ly encored, but before I had got half through n ascertaining the profit on their goods. its repetition an alarm was raised. "The Others, again, are well aware that it is sea is on us! The sea is on us! Save the wee noney thrown away to advertise in this lassie!" The lights suddenly went out, and manner, but think they must continue to do the scrimmage was awful. I was seized so because others in the same line of busi- and thrust into a large fish basket (I smelt ness keep up the practice. To have printed, it!) and carried off on some man's back, in even ordinary style, 5,000 to 10,000 cir- who, I believe, jumped on the stage to resculars, fold them, and put them in envelopes, direct them, and with a one-cent and have never cared for fish since that exstamp on each, send them by mail, will cost perience.—From an English Actor's Remat the least calculation from \$15 to \$18 per iniscences. 1,000, providing a list of names is already prepared to send them to. This would be from \$75 to \$90 for 5,000, or \$150 to \$180 for 10,000 circulars. And yet the house failed to keep up with the other members that sends out just such a batch of adver- of the party, who had got on some distance tising for others to read has a waste-basket ahead, when suddenly I heard a rustle in in its office that is the daily receptacle of the underwood, and almost at the same moall unsealed circulars which are received, in ment an enormous tiger presented himself many instances even without opening. If and prepared to spring upon me. I imthey suddenly awake to this fact, they think | mediately presented my rifle and fired. As and mailed with a two-cent stamp, will and in another second the tiger was on me have the desired effect, and the cost for the and had thrown me down, his claws buried same number of circulars is nearly doubled; in my left shoulder. I had no particular but, while this delusion is a plausible one. it still remains a fact that they do not pay in proportion to the money invested, when contrasted with legitimate advertising in

on to bring in a reasonable return on the investment, and that is newspaper advertising. The same amount of money annually expended in sending out circulars to the trade will undoubtedly pay better in persistent advertising in some journal reaching that trade. While the circulars, in mos cases, are dumped into the waste-basket without ceremony, the trade paper is looked for and read, and when goods are wanted the advertising pages become the reference book in which search is made for the desired article. The trade paper is a regular and elcome visitor, while the circular is a omad that is barely recognized. Outside of the regular trade-catalogues and priceforms of advertising matter sent through the mails, even by the largest houses in any

In a German Hotel.

When a man announces in a German hotel that he has made up his mind to take a bath, a wave of incredulity, baffled wrath soldier of a victorious army lay violent and alert resentment, sweeps over the establishment. The chambermaid rushes after the waiter, he brings the manager, and finally the proprietor comes up and looks the guest over with an air of dim melan-

"Why," he asks sadly, "do you take a bath tonight?"

"Because I want it."

" Here-in this room?"

"Of course. I don't propose to go on the roof of the hotel."

"Oh, well, all right," the proprietor ays, with the air of a man who washes his hands of a transaction that involves a suspicion of murder at the very least. "If you will do it it must be done. Hans, a hot bath for 44.11

The waiter mutters something beneath his breath about the eccentricity of foreigners and goes sadly away. Presently he looks in again and remarks that it is after nine o'clock, and it will take two hours to make preparations. Forty-four-who happened in this ease to be an English merchant occupying an adjoining room to minethrew a book at him, came into my room in pajamas and seething rage, and delivered an eloquent oration about the recalcitrant spirit with which the Germans regarded water.

"I'll get the bath," he announced, as he strode into his room with a scowl. "if I have to call in the aid of our minister."

The utmost confusion reigned during the next half hour. The one idea that seemed to animate everybody in the hotel, from the chef to the chambermaid of the top floor, was the necessity of stopping the rash project of No. 44. Every effort was made, but the result was failure, grim and complete. About ten o'clock the puffing and grunting of a body of men was heard on the stairs and presently two waiters and a watchman staggered in with a bath tub, which consisted in equal parts of green paint, east iron and rust. Taey dropped it in the middle of the floor, cursed their fate procured the passage of a bill agreeing to took off their coats, pulled up their sleeves, and feil to work with several other attaches carrying water up from the sub-basement to the third floor in small tin pails.

By this time half the guests in the hotel had their heads out of the doorway, making large vocal efforts to find out whether the uproar meant a fire or another dead emperor. When they found it was an Englishman taking a bath at that hour of the night, the excitement was more intense than it would have been as the result of a new death at the palace or a genuine conflugration.

Herrings Instead of Bouquets.

I have a vivid recollection of acting in a temporary theater built on the beach of a small fishing town somewhere in the North, and will relate an incident which abruptly terminated one of my performances. The floor of our dressing room was simply the sandy shore, and there was a wooden plank close to the table, upon which I stood, preparing for a Highland fling to be danced by

Saddenly an unusually high tide took place, and the water made rapid progress large advertisers of every class have into this room, so I hurried up stairs, but not before my thin shoes had been well filldened with circulars at present, perhaps, the stage. I must have caused a great sen-

> I intended to take no notice of this eccen but some one called out from the wings: there will be a riot." So, frightened out of cue me. I can smell those herrings still.

Close Shave with a Tiger.

As we walked along through the jungle I more costly and elaborate circular, sealed ill-luck would have it, neither shot struck, sensation of fear, and I remember thinking quite calmly, as I lay on the ground, the tiger's hot breath coming against my face, "It's all up with me now." But at that noment my faithful little Mungo came to the rescue; he bit the tiger's tail so severely isers of large experience, that there is but that the beast immediately released his one form of advertising that can be relied hold and turned round to seize his new ad-

> Mungo, as sharp and wary as he was plucky, was off in the tall grass in an instant. The tiger followed, but the dog had the advantage over him, as it could run through the grass and under the brushwood at a pace which the other could not keep up with. But I knew that the tiger, disap pointed of seizing Mungo, would soon be back again to attack his master; se I reloaded my gun and stood awaiting his return. In a short time he was before me once more, and again I levelled my gun as well as I could, considering the pain in my left shoulder, crippled him, and made him roll about in agony. Reloading as rapidly as possible, I went nearer to him, aimed very deliberately, and this time gave him his quietus. Scarcely had I done so before Mungo came bounding up to me, looking that my face and whining as if with lov at into my face, and whining as if with joy a

THE UNEXPECTED.

She was the reigning belle! Straightway in love I fell; Potent became the spell-Too plain for masking Then for a time I woord-For her sweet favor sued, Till I'd my courage screwed Up to the "asking."

Out of the glare and heat, Where to the music's beat Tripped the untiring feet Of the gay dancer, Gently I led my fair Fartner, so debonair, Told her the whole, and there

Waited her answer. Sweet was the flowers' newume-Weird the eashadowing floom; Sweet strains came for Turning she smiled and blashed. Murmured surprise and flushed, Then, in the sileace hushed. Answered me quaintly.

Doubtless you think she said, When she had raised her head. That which all lovers dread: she'd be my sister!" That's where you've made a guess Wrong, as you must confess; For she said softly: "Yes!"

Yes! and I kissed her -Frank Roe Batchelder.

A CUTTING TONGUE.

"Shif'less?" Elihu Beaton repeated the word after his wife in a surprised and injured tone. He was leaning against the door-post of their little brown cottage at the end of the lane, a mile out on the "city road," from the village of Fairmount. His heart had been full of contentment a moment before, as he mentally summed up the mercies of the nearly ended year, and of wondering admiration as well, as he watched the crimson glory of the sunset above Mount Fair.

'l'm glad we built here, where we can see the sun set and rise over the dear old mountain," he had innocently remarked over his shoulder to his wife, who was "flying around" in the kitchen preparing a supper with a most appetizing smell. "It beats all how pretty that sky looks to-night, Hes-Mrs. Beaton had been washing that morn-

ing. That "goes without saying," because she was a New England woman-a "capable" woman, and because it was Monday. Equally, of course (in her bousehold), there had been what she called a "boiled pot" prepared after breakfast and set well back on the great stove, as a good, hearty, sensible kind of a dinner, that would trouble no one to look after it, but would "cook itself."

Breakfast, the prospective dinner, and then Elihu being well out of her way, Mrs. Hesper turned the sleeves of her gray print dress up over her well rounded arms, put on bent over the wash-tub in such an enercloth was in its place on the line, at eleven and his wife, in her clean afternoon dress, ies for the ensuing month.

had grown.

The aftern on the kettle for tea Elihu drove up the hill- heart, and say that she had often tried, honand after attending to the comfort of his horse, entered the kitchen with face and speak in a pleasant tone, yet how his pockets and hands full of packages. and his mind full of the wondorus story of she had fairly driven him from the home he the mosquito are examples of insects having the old friend who had detained him so loved so well. Driven him, by that one

as I did, when he was a boy, Hespy," he would not bear. remarked, unheeding her black looks.

is. He deserves his luck, every bit of it." Mrs. Hepsey assaulted the fire, rattled be!" an emphasis, but kept her lips tightly closed

Elihu stole a sidelong glance that took in beauties of the sunset, he soon grew composed and happy again, actually forgetting his irate spouse, after his first remark about the sunset, until that disagreeable word fell from her lips, sharp and distinct as the

"Shit'less! Who is shif'less, Hepsey?" he asked, after a lengthened pause.

"Who? Why, you of course!" snapped on the oven-door, and scalded her hand in the steam of the teakettle, and who, natur- she gazed upon it through her tears. ally, was disposed to blame her husband for both accidents. "What else are you?"

Elihu's mild blue eyes roved over the field that he had sowed, reaped and mowed that year, and ever since his beloved father's death.

"Well, I don't know," he said slowly. "I do my work and keep my farm up, as well as the rest of my neighbors do."

"And go to the store and sit there all day long, to gossip with your Jim Hunters, while I am waiting here for forty things, and obliged to get your dinner twice over for you in one day," rejoined Hepsey, settable with a bang that thoroughly testified to the strength of the yellow "nappy" that held it. "And standing there, now, mooning about the sunset, when any foel might know that water is wanted from the well before tea."

"I'll bring the water, Hepsey."

not "turn away the wrath," so far as words were concerned. But the tone in which it Beaton's part.

He took the pail, turned the east corner

of the house, an Alepsy saw him no more. As he walk along, with his eyes upon the ground strange process was going on in Elib Beaton's mind. During the ten year of their married life he had endured pepsey's continual "nagging" as a mater of course, with no attempt at rebel-

But, on this evening his heart was soft. ened-full of old memories, old dreams, and hopes of plans, long since laid aside and well-nigh forgotten, till the four hours' conversation with the friend of those early days had recalled them, and with them the spirrt of enthusiastic, adventurous daring that had lent them their beauty and their

Never had this one discord of his otherwise prosperous and happy life so jarred upon him as now.

"If I was to go away, as Hunter's brother has gone, and come back rich, she would have a higher opinion of me," he thought, glancing back once more at the sunset light upon his home.

He set the tin pail down softly by the well-room door, and strode away across the fields toward the distant town. Half an hour later his wife went forth, impatiently, to call him in to eat. An hour later, she was wildly calling his name, as she, with her hastily summoned neighbors, sought him up and down the farm. But search and seek as she might, with the late repentance born of love and tears, it was all in vain. He was gone! No one in Fairmount knew less or more than that of Elihu Beaton from that autumn afternoon.

Two years passed slowly by. The good people of Fairmount resembled every other 'people'' in one respect, and rarely paid any great or long-sustained attention to the troubles of their neighbors, so long as their own affairs remained in a healthfully pros-

perous state. Consequently the place which Elibu Beaton had filled in the small community was soon filled up. Everyone grew used to thinking of him as they thought of the dead. No one expected that the mystery of his fate would ever been unraveled-in this world at least.

No one except his wife. His wife, who was already designated in the minds of many, if not in their actual thoughts, as ' The Widow Beaton."

Elihu's disappearance was not to her the profound mystery that it was to all others. They had lived much to themselves, being on a by-road, at some distance from the village, and on the rare occasions when they had visitors, or "extra hands," Mrs. Beaton had treated her husband with all due respect.

She knew, and she only, how often she had tried the patient, kindly man to the last verge of endurance by her acrid tongue a large bib-apron and a pair of rubbers, and Over and over again, even in those days, ste had risen, of a bright, sunny morning, getic fashion, that, at ten o'clock, every resolving not to give way, that day, to her temper. And when the fire would not draw, the floors were mopped, and the house in or the kettle would boil over, the biscuit apple pie order, at twelve, to a minute, Elihu's | would burn in the oven, or her pet cat would favorite dinner smoked upon the board, get under her feet as she was hurrying from the table to the stove, up the angry with shining hair, and with a pink ribbon words would bubble, and Elihu, being the in her collar, waited to catch the first glimpse only human creature at hand, would pay the of him, coming from the village, whither penalty of the "general depravity of inanishe had dispatched him to purchase grocer- mate things," till he would fairly rush out of the house, sometimes uttering a mild pro-She waited in vain till half past one test that: "It did beat all why a woman o'cleck, and then ate her own dinner, so should want to act so," a protest which full of wrath against the absent one, that would render his wife ten times more angry to make high leaps into the air, thus enjoyshe scarcely noticed how cold the vegetables than before, until the time came for her wrath to die naturally away.

estly, in the old days, to wear a pleasant signally she had failed. And, at the last, stinging word, that false word, which she mal, however, a second pair, in a rudimen-"You used to know Jim Hunter as well ought to have known that he could not, and tary form, is present, forming balancers by

"Shif'less! I must have been quite be-"And you know how the neighbors all side myself to say it," she thought, as she said he'd never come to any good, when he stood in the open kitchen door, one Decemran away from his step-father's house and ber evening, looking toward the sunset on went to sea. He aid come to good, though! the distant hill. "There never was a better He left his ship and went to the mines, and worker than Elihu in Fairmount. I'm sure now he owns a handsome ranche out in this farm shows the difference since he left Texas, and has more money than I can it, and no one does by me as they agree count in a day. I should have asked him when they take the land. Well, I've only out here to see you, only he was in a hurry myself to blame for it all! Oh, how sorry I to catch the night train for New York, so I am! O Elihu, Elihu! where in the wide waited to see him off. A good fellow, Jim world are you? Oh, if you could only come home and forgive me, how happy I should

out the table, flung on the cloth, and put! A sob choked her, and she raised her down each piece of crockery needed with apron to her eyes. Looking across those the air in the tubes. Along the sides of snow covered meadow lands toward the hills, she had seen Deacon George's gray horse and green sleigh turn in at the gate her heightened color and the "snap" of her of the George homestead, had seen the end black eyes, and discreetly moved himself to door of the great red house fly open, letthe doorstep, where, in contemplating the ting out the comfortable glow and light of June beetle, in the hand, these contractions an open fire upon the kitchen hearth, had can be seen. No doubt insects regulate seen the deacon's wife, fair and rosy in her healthful middle age, while the "bound boy" led the fat, gray horse away to a good supper in its warm stable.

Her own kitchen was now rosy with the light of the flames from two well seasoned logs upon the hearth, and the tea-table was spread with good things for her lonely tea, his wife, who had just torn her new apron yet she could not turn from the spectacle of her neighbor's household comfort, although

Suddenly the gray cat and the black cat, who had been basking side by side in the simple eyes, called ocelli. The grasshopper, heat upon the hearth, rushed to the door with the same peculiar cry of welcome, with which, as kittens, they had been wont to greet their master's coming two years ago. A step coming around the east corner of the house as if from the well-room, sounded

and quaver in it, said: "I've brought the water for tea, Hepsey." Looking round with a pale, scared face, as if she expected to find a ghost behind her, Mrs. Beaton sawher husband, ruddy, brown ting the warmed up "boiled dish" on the and bearded, with a bright new tin pail filled with water, in his hand.

* * -* *

on the snow. A voice with an odd tremble

"Say no more about it, Hepsey, dear!" exclaimed Elihu, when his wife threw her arms around his neck with a sobbing prayer to be forgiven. "I was quite as much in the wrong as you were, that time, at least, their feelers. It is thus seen that the high-It was the "soft answer," although it did for I went away proud and angry, and not er insects have organs of touch, sight and caring how much you might suffer when you hearing. We know also they have organs could not find the least trace of me about was spoken betrayed rising temper on Mr. the farm. How did I go, do you ask? Walked over to Stainton, across lots, and inate between different kinds of food.

you away from home.'

"Not a word of that, I insist, my dear," said Elihu, as he drew her into the house and closed the door. "We were two fools, and we know it now; and we shall be wise enough in the future, I'm sure, to make ourselves as happy together as God intended us to be when He gave us so many blessings. Now dry your eyes, Hepsey, and let me have a real homelike, comfortable supper with you once more. Bless me! How bright and cozy, and pleasant it does look, to be sure! And here are these poor little things actually remembering me-glad to see me! Just look at them, Hepsey-how they lick my hand!" said the farmer bending down, with an unsteady laugh, over the two cats, as they stood on their hind feet to caress him.

And Mrs. Hepsey, glancing at the group, saw plainly two large sparkling tears fall from her husband's eyes, as he bent above his pets, and looked into the joyous, welcoming fire .- Margaret Blount in Ballou's Magazine.

Some Common Insects.

From a very interesting paper on the above subject in the Country Gentleman we take the following:

The insect world is so large and varies that few persons have more than a vacue idea of what animals are included in it. It is very common to hear animals spoker of as insects, which are in no way related to them; thus the coral polyps, by which the immense coral islands are built up, are often spoken of as insects, though they be long to an entirely different branch of the animal kingdom. A few of the general characteristics of insects will be named such as will enable any one to tell of a given animal whether it is an insect or not.

As to the general structure of the bodythe characteristic feature is that it consists of three distinct parts. Indeed, it is from stars: this fact that the insects are so named, the word freely translated meaning cut into; that you love me." the body being cut into these three parts. The first part is always easily distinguished as the head; the second part, which bears the legs (of which there are always three pairs) and the wings (of which there are snally two pairs) is called the thorax: the third, or hinder part, is the abdomen. In general, the easiest way to tell an insect rom any other kind of animal is to notice whether there are three pairs of legs attached to the middle segment of the body. By this method the larvæ of insects can also be easily distinguished from worms. In the larval, or worm stage of development insects have quite a number of pairs of legs, but the three pairs of true legs are always cellar and a garret." much larger than the others and are near

the head end of the body. It is not possible to distinguish insects by organ which give the a their name, are able is as if nature sought, by a special contrivance, to make good the loss which they jings, you are an idiot .- Boston Courier. undergo by not having wings.

In the winged insects there may be one or two pairs present. The house-fly and only one pair of wings. In the latter aniwhich it is able to poise in the air. When two pairs of wings are present the anterior pair is usually much thicker than the other and forms a cover for the latter; this is well seen in the beetles and grasshoppers.

The wings of insects are to be regarded merely as out-foldings of the skin to form organs for locomotion in the air. Running through the wings are branching hollow tubes commonly called "veins." These tubes are connected with others like the n that ramify the whole body of the insect, and perform the function of lungs, for they are filled with air from outside the body. and in this way an exchange of gases takes place between the blood of the insect and the body of an insect are the openings of the air tubes; they are called spiracles and serve to let air in and out. The passage of the air in and out is effected oy muscular contractions. If one holds a beetle, as a their flight, whether upward or downward. by the quantity of air admitted into their

body. The eyes of insects are situated on the head segment of the body and, as is wellknown, are usually compound. The compound eyes, by presenting surfaces or facets in many directions, enable the insect to see both forward and sidewards without moving the eye as a whole, which indeed is impossible, the eye having no motor muscles. Beside compound eyes many insects have for example, has a simple eye between the two large compound eyes. Many insects have ears. It is to be supposed that all insects able to make noises are also able to hear. In the grasshopper the ears are not situated in the head, as one would be likely to suppose, but in the anterior part of the third segment or abdomen. There are two one on each side, each consisting of a membrane, comparable to the tympanum of the human ear, connected on the inner side with an auditory nerve. Insects produce sounds by rubbing their wings together or against their legs, or simply by rapidly spin-

ning them in the air. Most insects are provided with a pair of antennæ or feeling organs attached to the head. Ants are said to convey intelligence, as of alarm, by touching one another with analagous to those of taste and smell in the higher animals, since they readily discrimthen by train to New York, and on to Call. While thus possessing the five senses, it is, and selected the word "hen" to fliustrate the Alway," every man in the congregation, wi

fornia, like a fool as I was! I grew home- of course, highly probable that their persick enough long before I got there, but my ception of external objects is, on the whole, pride wouldn't let me come back till I had far more imperfect than that of the highest made my fortune at the mines where Hun- animals. A bee let loose in a room files ter's brother worked. And I've done it, toward the window being able to appreciate Hepsey-at least it will be a fortune in a the light, but it cannot discern the glass of place like Fairmount, and there's nothing in the window since it strikes heavily against reason that you may set your heart on, in it in its flight. And with respect to the future, that I cannot afford to give you." sense of hearing it is probable they hear "O, Elihu, don't be so good!" sobbed his chiefly only those sounds made by other inwife. "I don't deserve it, when I drove sects of their kind. It is doubtful whether a bee would hear notes struck upon a piano.

It is true that some insects possess remarkable powers of intelligence. Yet it i probable that our disposition is to ascribe to them a higher mental life than they possess. Most if not all of their acts of intelligence belong to the class termed instinctive-that is, acts performed without reasoning. It seems likely that we often, in observing their ways, ascribe to them powers too much like our own. We think their preceedings are carried on much as we should do under seeming like circum stances; but it is likely their activities are directed by a much lower sort of intellectual life than that which governs our own. If we think of them as being governed by promptings of a blind inward force rather han by acts of reason and will, we shall probably be not far from the truth.

VARIETIES.

A CERTAIN Kansas college professor who enjoys a joke on himself just as heartly as he does on anybody else, once upon a time delivered a lecture in a Kansas town. As is the custom on such occasions, the principal choir of the place furnished music. Before the delivery of the lecture the choir melodiously inquired: "What Shall the Harvest Be?" and after listening to the lecture came forward and sang, "Nothing But Leaves."

ABOUT the year 1840 a duel was tought by two Philadelphians, James Schot, Jr., and Edward Willing, in which both were hitme verses written on the matter ran thus:

Schot and Willing did engage In duel fierce and hot: Schot shot Willing willingly And Willing he shot Schot.

The shot Schot shot made Willing quite A spectacle to see; While Willing's willing shot went right Through Schot's anatomy c

Lovers are prone to self-depreciation Said he tenderly as they sat looking at the

"I do not understand what you see in me "That's what everybody says," gurgled he ingenious maiden. Then the silence became so deep that you

could hear the stars twinkling. "How many rooms are in your new house, my dear?" inquired a good old-fashion mother of her daughter, who had just acquir ed a West Side home. "Ten apartments-re ception-room, drawing-room, dining-room larder, cuisine, lavatory and four chambers, besides the attic and furnace room," was the reply. "Dear me, how your father gets things mixed." exclaimed the old lady. "He told me after he bought the house that there was a parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry, kitcher, bath-room, four bed rooms,

TEACHING A WIFE SENSE .- Wife (counting over her change after making a purchase)-I their wings for not all insects have them, guess he's given me the wrong changethe working ants and the soring-tails being Husband (savagely)-I thought so, I thought common examples. It is an interesting so; that's the way my hard-earned money point that the spring-tails, by means of the goes. Trust a woman to get fooled. Go back to the counter and get it made right at once. (Wife returns to the counter and hands the clerk a \$2 bill.) Husband-Why, ing, to some extent, the advantage of air what have you being doing? Wife-Making flight possessed by the winged insects. It the change right. He gave me \$2 too much. Husband (more savagely than ever .- Well, by

IRATE PATRON-See, here, I sent your paper an advertisement yesterday offering to end money on good security, and it came out in the paper "without security." I have been just deluged with applications; over 1,000 letters in to-day's mail. Able Editor-Too bad, too bad. I won't charge you anything for that, of course, and I will see that your advertisement is correctly printed hereafter. Patron-Thank you: good morning Able editor (to assistant)-John, make an ed" itorial reference to the fact that one advertisement in yesterday's paper brought in 1,000

THE late Major Mordecal, of North Caro. lina, during an audience with the Czar of Russia, of a somewhat informal and conversational nature, had used the address 'Monsieur,' having carried the interview so far forward in French. Turning to General Mc-Ciellan, who stood near by, Major Mordecai suddenly exclaimed, with a mighty and deep Carolinian oath: "Ha! I called the fellow mister." The Czar thereupon smiled, bowed. and said, with a civility that entered the Major's bones like ice: "I speak English quite well enough, sir, to centinue our interview in that language, if you prefer it!"

One day a week or two ago a lady from Philadelphia brought a letter of introduction to President Cleveland that insured her private interview. She was accompanied by a bright little son, aged six years. The President received them in his office and sat by his desk and talked in his friendly way with his visitor. Presently the mother noticed her boy frowning and suiking in his chair. She whispered an inquiry as to the cause of his apparent trouble. "Why, mamma, he isn't sitting on a throne and he has no crown on his head. He is only a man."

RIVALRY AT THE CHURCH FAIR .- Miss Clare (discussing the church fair)-We are doing splendidly at my table. Last evening a gentleman gave me a ten-dollar bill to pay for a two-dollar tidy, and would only accept five dollars in change. Wasn't that nice in him? Miss Ethel (with a little cough)-Very Last evening a gentleman gave me a twenty dollar bill to pay for a trifle, and went off without waiting for any change at ail. Miss Clara (with same style of cough)—Yes I suppose it was worth that to him to ge away.

THE husband of this lade in Oakland has a theory. I never knew a husband theorize on the subject. He was always quite sure. "Now," he said to his wife one day, "I don't like your appearing ignorant before the child. never do. It is not well not to have an anwer to anything the child asks. If you say I don't know 'you simply kill your child's faith in you. She'll lose her respect for you right away. It does not matter what she asks, you must always have an answer, and a positive answer, for her." And he went down town and bought her one of those box alphabets that lie all over the floor and fall under the sofa and get into the crack of the door and finally render it unsafe to walk about anywhere in the house. She sat down

meaning and value of the alphabet. She looked at the three letters, lying on the carpet, and to the guileless father thus she spoke:

"Papa, which did God make first, the hen or he egg?

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.-Little Eurice, be ween three and four years old, had to be ounished one day, her mother prefacing the peration with the remark that she was sorry to do it; she only did it because she loved he

At night, after the little girl was in bed, she called her mother to her, threw her arms around her neck and said:

" Mamma, we love one another, don't we?" "Yes, dear."

"You don't like to punish me, do you?" " No. I do not."

"You would rather punish your own self. ouldn't you, mamma? "Well, then, mamma, I wish you would."

ng from a dark and lonely closet with a hur ried tread and an ill-dissembled air of com cosure thinly cleaking a general state of chaotic anxiety. "Martha, what is in that nigh-shouldered, square black bottle with a ort neck, on the third shelf?" "Kerosene

iniment for grandpa's rheumatism," replied

the good wife; "why?" "Oh, nothing," he

answered, carelessly, as one who had just swallowed an earthquake in the dark. "Noth" ing; it wasn't labelled, and I thought it might be something dangerous." They said no more, but in a down-town drug store a man of sorrowful countenance sat a long time that night eating raw quinine out of a saucer with a spoon, trying to get a strange, foreignlooking taste out of his mouth, which, he

JUSTICE LAMAR'S absent-mindedness has been a prolific theme with newspaper writer⁸ at the national capital. The last story at Instice Lamar's expense was that wherein he was described as vainly attempting to drop a letter in a fire-alarm box. A new story is put in circulation to the effect that a few days ago Mrs. Lamar noticed the Judge standing a much longer time than usual before his dressing mirror. As he is not generally inclined to self-contempiation, save in the phi osophical sense, she naturally asked what was the trouble.

said, had crept in there unawares.

"Why, my dear, I am trying to tie my cravat, and I can't imagine what is the matter with it. It doesn't seem to go just right for some reason.

And it didn't, for the prilliant Southerner had somehow got hold of an umbrella cover and was placidly, if not altogether success fully, endeavoring to make it do duly as a necktie.

SWEET IS REVENCE .- "It's just as well that you did not go, John," said a wife to her husoand on her return from the theatre. "Why so?" "There were two bats in front of us and

we could not see the stage." "Then you were miserable all the even-

"Not exactly. I know something about millinery, you know." "How did that help you?" "Well, they were cheap hats and I took

them to pieces, described the materials of which they were made to my escort, the price of the frames, the ribbons, the feathers, said they were such hats as milliners sold to nurse maids, cooks, etc. You should have seen the wearers' ears burning-" "Oh! I wish I had been there."

"So the wearers didn't see any more of the

speech at Winnipeg on Thursday last said: "I heard a good story on Sunday last, which illustrates the class of ready, enterprising people who are sure to get on in Manitoba. A gentleman coming from England wanted to take out to a neph: w settled here a marrie couple to work on his farm. He advertised and immediately a good-looking fellow came to see him about work.

" 'Are you married?' asked the gentlema when the man presented himself.

" 'No.' answered the latter. " But I want a married man and his wife," said the gentleman.

" Well,' said the man, 'I am not married. but I can get married.' " But then,' continued the gentleman, ' want a married man whose wife is a cook.'

"Well,' replied the man, 'I can marry cook. "And I am going away very soon, at th latest in three weeks from now,' added the

rentleman. "'Oh, that's all right,' said the man, 'I can get well married in that time.' " And he did. He not only married, but he narried a cook, and he came out here, and

as found matrimony and Manitoba combined great success." Chaff.

Merit will tell; even in strawberry baskets the best rise to the top. The mosquito bar is the only bar that gets

It must be a very good brass-band that can play all the airs a drum-major puts on. Jinks has been out the night before, and is late at his desk. Employer (sternly)-Jinks! Jinks—Not very, sir."

A rejected lover sent a red flag to the lady Bill Nye has refused to buy one of his own

books from a book agent. Mr. Nye seems t be a gentleman of excellent literary taste. Fisherman (at the dock to dude)-Go 'way' Dude—Eh! what's that? Fisherman—Go 'way Your trouters are so loud that they frighten

An etiquette book says: "Select your guests with a sense of fitness." We suppose that means not to invite a fat man to a sim

age had the old Greeks over us, Hans? Hans (drawing a long breath)—They did not have to learn Greek! An author was recently asked for a list of the best hundred books. With calm courtesy e replied that he had not yet written quit hundred.

An Irishman wrote home to his friends

over the briny that in this blessed land every-body is so honest a reward has to be offered for thieves. The people of Siberia buy their milk frozen. In that locality the enterprising and thrifty mikman is occasionally caught outting ice and whitewashing it. An Alaska Indian sentenced to prison for

ninety-nine years for murder wants to know if the government is going to keep him alive long enough to serve the whole term. The pink tea has now a dangerous rival in the yellow breakfast. The blue luncheon however, will hold its own with the down town husbands until business picks up.

Edison's Agent-Wouldn't you like to buy When our choir sings "I Would Not Live

one hand on his hat and the other vaguely feeling for his umbrella, shouts in chorus, "I ask not te stay!"

Editor's Young Wife—My dear, you must pardon me for coming down in a wrapper this morning. Editor—Don't mention it, my love. Some of our most valuable exchanges come

A story is going the rounds of the press about a man who, upon waking up one morn-ing and fluding thieves had stolen his entire saw mill, thanked heaven that the robbers

We are told that the Siberian railroad will connect Napirsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Tomsk, To-bolsk and Ekaterineburg. We think that if these names were connected and had a handle adjusted to the rear end they would make a first-class meat-saw.

Miss Gladys-You appeared abruptly with your errand a while ago. You must not come so suddenly into the room when Mr. Smithers is spending the evening with me. Bridget.—Suddent! And is it suddent ye call it, and me at the kay-hole a full three-quarters of an hour.

A young Irishman on applying to an old farmer for a job, was asked: "What brings so many of you Irishman over here?" "Well, sor, we lost a part of the Lord's Prayer in Oiriand, and come here to find it. Farmer—"What part might that be?" Irishman—"Our daily bread."

Confirmed Bachelor-How time does fly, Miss Seaside! Why it was ten years ago that you refused me on this spot. Miss Seaside (who wishes she hadn'1)—So long as that! I was young and foolish then, Mr. Smith. Confirmed Bachelor—But we are both older and wiser now, n'est-ce-pas? Old Lady-Do you actually mean it,

Sharpley, that the boats from New York to Boston go by Sound? Sharpley—Positive fact, madam, no question about it. Old Lady— Goodness gracious! what a queer motive power! What will they do next?

Not Available.—Crudley (reading a letter from Harper Brothers)—Say, Billy, you know I asked you yesterday if "Ask It," the title of my new poem, rhymed with "basket," and you said yes. Cullington—Yes? Crudley—You were dead right! It did. A Florida hotel-keeper, retiring at the en-

A Florida hoter-aceper, rearring at the end of an unprofitable season, remarked: 'It is with a feeling of sadness that I retire from active control, but the house is left with a gentleman, abler than I am, financially, to handle it. The gentleman is well known in this community. He is the sheriff.

Dudley (who is not as big a fool as he looks)
—Did you, ah, give my eard to Mith Bondclipper? Servant—Yes, sir. Dudley—What
did she thay? Servant—She told me to tell
you, sir, that she was not in. Dud'ey—Ah,
indeed! Please tell your mithtress that I said
I wath glad I didn't call.

A Southern exchange says; A fellow-w A Southern exchange says; A reliow—we can't call him a man—came in yesterday and said: "Here's \$2. I want you to go ahead and puff my cotton; say I will make the best crop in the county this year, and brag your level best on my cats. I have got an object in view." We didn't ask him what the object was and we didn't ask him what the object was, and we didn't take his \$2. Before we would go into the lying business for \$2 we would sell the office towel for a base-ball bat and the old Washington hand press for a grid-

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"Why not?"

"Because they were too busy listening to length;"

me. I have not enjoyed myself so much for length;"

"Because they were too busy listening to beautified by Curreum Soap.

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Depart.		Arrive.
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4:00 p.m.	dation	* 9:50 a.m.
9:50 p.m.	.Chicago & Cincinnati Exp St. Louis and Western Ex-	§ 6:15 a.m.
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The "Niagara Falls Route." Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block, and at depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time.

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Grand Rapids Express. \$9.10 a m
Grand Rapids Express. \$4.00 p m
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Depart. Arrive.

*Morning Express... 6:50 am *12:00 n'u

*Through Mall.... 10:30 a m *4:56 p m

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6:00 p m eonnect at Durand with trains ou Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for the east and west, and has parlor car to Grand Ha en.

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LINE FENCES.

So many inquiries have been received regarding the building and maintaining of line or partition fences, that we give the law in full this week. We hope our readers will preserve it for future reference, and not compel us to publish any of its provisions for a time at least. In the past five years it has been given in portions some half d zen times. The law is very clear, and if enforced should prevent any trouble between neighbors over this vexed question:

SECTION 1. All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, disches and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence view-ers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient

SEC. 2. The respective occupants of lands enclosed with fences, shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosures, in equal shares, so long as both parties continue to improve the sa ne.

SEC. 3 In case any party shall neglect to repair or rebuild any partition fence, which of right he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may complain to two or more fence viewers of the township, who, after due notice to each party, shall proceed to examine the same; and if they shall deter-mine that the fence is insufficient, they shall signify the same in writing to the delinquent occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they shall judge reasonable and if such fence shall not be repaired or rebuilt accordingly, it shall be lawful for the complainant to repair or rebuild the

SEC. 4 When any deficient fence, built up or repaired by any complainant as provided in the preceding section, shall be adjudged sufficient by two or more of the fence viewers, and the value of such repairing or building up, together with their fees, shall be ascertained by a certificate under their hands, the complainant shall have a right to demand either of the occupant or owner of the laud where the fence was deficient, double the sum so ascertained; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the sum so due, for one month after demand thereof made, the complainant may recover the same, with interest, at one per cent. a month, in an action for money paid, laid out and expended.

When any controv rsy shall arise about the rights of the respective occupants, in partition fences, or their obligation to maintain the same, either party may apply to two or more fence viewers of the township where the lands lie, who, after due notice to each party, may in writing ign to each his share thereof, and direct the time within which each party shall erect or repair his share of the fence in the manner before provided; which assignment being recorded in the township clerk's office, shall be binding upon the parties, and upon all the succeeding cocupants of lands; and they shall be obliged always the reafter to maintain their respective por-

SEC. 6. In case any party shall refuse or neglect to erect and mair tain the part of any fence assigned to him by the fence viewers, the same may be erected and main tained by the aggrieved party, in the manner before provided; and he shall be entitled to double the value thereof, ascertained in vided; and he shall be entitled the manner aforesaid, and to be recovered in

like manner. Sec. 7. When, in any controversy the may arise between occupants of adjoining lands as to their respective rights in any partition fence, it shall appear to the fence viewers that either of the occupants had before any complaint made to them, voluntarily erected the whole fence, or more than his just share of the same, or otherwise become proprietor thereof, the other occupant shall pay for so need as may be assigned to him to repair or maintain, the value of which shall be ascertained this chapter.

SEC. 8. All partition fences shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the occupants of the lands on both sides shall otherwise mutually agree.

SEC. 9. When lands of different persons, which are required to be fenced, are bounded upon, or divided by any river, brook, pond or creek, which or itself, in the judgment of the fence viewers, is not a sufficient fence, and it is, in their opinion, impracticable, without unreasonable expense, for the partition fence to be made in such waters, in the place where the true boundary line is, if in such case the occupant of the land on the one side shall refuse or neglect to join with the occupant of the land on the other side in making a partition fence on the one side or the if such persons shall disagree respecting the same, then two or more fenc viewers of the township wherein such lands lie, on application to them made, shall forthwith proceed to view such river, brook, pond or creek.

SEC 10. If such fence viewers shall de termine such river, brook, pond or creek in the preceding section mentioned, not to answer the purpose of a sufficient fence. and that it is impracticable, without unreasonable expense, to build a fence on the true boundary line, they shall, after giving notice to the parties, determine how, or on which side thereof the fence shall be set up and maintained, or whether partly on one side and partly on the other side, as to them shall appear just, and shall reduce such determination to writing, and sign the same; and if either party shall refuse or neglect to make and maintain his part of the fence, according to the determination and maintained by the other party as before provided in this chapter, and the delinquent party shall be subject to the same charges

and costs, to be recovered in like manner. Sec. 11. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous to occupy his part in severalty, and the other oc ill refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to part of the line when divided, the party desiring it may have the same divided and assigned by two or more fence viewers of the same township, in the manner provided

SEC. 12. Upon the division and assign-SEC. 12. Upon the division and assignment as provided in the preceding section, the fence viewers may, in writing, under their hands, assign a reasonable time for making the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and if either party shall not make his part of the fence within the time so assigned, the other party may, after having completed his own part of the fence, make the part of the other, and recover therefor double the ascertained expenses therefor double the ascertained expense therefor, together with the fees of the fenc viewers, in the manner provided in this

chapter.

SEC. 18. When one party shall cease to improve his land, or shall open his enclosure, he shall not take away any part of the partition fence belonging to him and adjoining the next enclosure, if the owner or occupant of such adjoining enclosure will, within two months after the same shall be ascertained, past therefore such sums shall be ascertained, pay therefor such sum as two or more fence viewers shall, in writing under their hands, determine to be

to such party.

SEC. 14. When any uninclosed land shall

fence viewers of the township, in writing, under their hands, in case the parties do not agree; and if such occupant or owner shall neglect or refuse, for thirty days after the value has been so assertained and demand made, to pay for one-half of such partition fence, the proprietor of such fence may maintain an action in the form aforesaid, for such value, and the costs of ascer-

SEC. 15. In all cases where the line, upon which a partition fence is to be made, or to be divided, is the boundary line between townships, or partly in one township and partly in another, a fence viewer shall be taken from each township.

SEC. 16. Where a partition fence run-ning into the water is necessary to be made, the same shall be done in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, and in case either party shall refuse or neglect to make or maintain the share belonging him similar proceedings shall be had, as in case of other fences, and with the like

SEC. 17. In all cases where the line, upon which a partition fence is to be built between unimproved lands, has been divided by the fence viewers, or by agreem writing between the owners of such lands. recorded in the office of the clerk of the township, or of one of the townships where such lands lie, the several owners thereof, and their beirs and assigns forever, shall erect and support said fences, agreeably to such division

SEC. 18. If any person shall determine not to improve any part of his lands adjoin-ing any partition fence that may have been divided according to the provisions of this chapter, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all the adjoining occupants of lands, he shall not be required to keep up or support any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open and

unimproved. Sec. 19. The overseers of highways the several townships in this State, shall be fence viewers in their respective townships. SEC. 20. Any fence viewer, who shall, when requested, unreasonably neglect to view any fence, or to perform any other duty required of him in this chapter, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, and shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages

consequent upon such neglect. SEC. 21. Each fence viewer shall be paid by the person employing him, at the rate of one dollar a day for the time he shall be so employed; and if such person shall neglect to pay the same within thirty days after the service shall have been performed, each fence viewer having performed any such service may recover, in an action of as-sumpsit, double the amount of such fees.

Beterinary Department

HENDERSON, Shiawassee Co., June 23, 1888. eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a mare eight years old, in good ondition, with foal at foot, that has a bunch as large as half of a very large apple, and learly the same shape, firm but not hard, on her shoulder about one-third of the way down from the top of the neck, directly under the cellar. Was dragging corn ground this spring, when it made its appearance. Saw it first in the morning before going to vork; was as large then as now. Notice that the drag caught on a small stump the day before while turning. When pressed upon the horse will flinch, but no signs of intense pair. Lanced it but nothing but natural blood came. Have used her only two or three days since. If from this de-scription, which is the best I can give, you can tell what it is and give me a remedy you will confer a favor.

Answer .- The trouble with your mare is the result of bruise from the collar, a common occurrence in the spring of the year. The lance in such cases always does more harm than good: the character of the discharge in this case proves the assertion. Those who will bathe such swellings with hot (not warm) water until the skin is well heated, and then apply Prof. R. Jennings' Evinco Liniment, usually will succeed in reducing such swellings in any part of the body without resort to the knife. Or use spirits turpentine, saturated with gum camphor, and apply with hand friction twice a day.

Bloody Milk-Probably Serous Tumor on Colt.

St. Johns, June 25, 1888. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a cow that came in the last of February and was all right for a month or more, and then gave bloody milk out of one teat. Could detect no bruises on it, or know of her straining it in any way. The blood is some of the time thick and stringy.

I also have a sorrel mare, three years old, broken to drive. About two months ago there came a bunch on the hock joint. First it was soft like, but gradually hardened and is not so large but does not go away. have not doctored it much, but rubbed it some. If you can give any advice from this description it would be thankfully received. SUBSCRIBER

Answer .- When garget or injury to the udder of the cow is not indicated as a cause of bloody milk, and no apparent interrup tion of the natural flow of the milk, the trouble usually is some latent cause, as the eating of acid or irritating plants. The ranguculus, or crow-foot, resinous shoots, etc., are among the most common causes. Treatment.-Give the following night and morning in the feed; or dissolve each powder in a little water and give as a drench: Sulphate of magnesia, one pound; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., two ounces; mix and divide into six powders. Bathe the udder with hot water, then apply a little hot lard.

2d. The enlargement on the hock joint of your colt requires a light counter irritant. Compound iodine liniment, prepared with turpentine and proof spirits, is the best. The ordinary compound tincture is not so effective or certain in its action as an absorbent. This is a new preparation requiring care in its preparation to prevent its ex ploding. No one but a chemist who understands the reaction of iodine with turpentine should attempt it. We will send it by express, ready for use, on receipt of \$1. The ordinary tincture is not sufficiently active in such cases.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 80, 1888. FLOUR.-The market is unchanged so far is prices are concerned, but there's a weaker faciling owing to the decline in wheat. Stocks are large at the west. Quotations on car lots

are as follows:

Sec. 14. When any uninclosed land shall be afterwards enclosed, the occupant or owner thereof shall p y for one half of each partition fence standing upon the line between his land and the enclosure of any other occupant or owner, and the value thereof shall be ascertained by two or more ing to scarcity. Cheago was weaker yester.

Low grades.....

WHFAT.—The week closes with wheat showing more steadiness than for some days, but with futures weakening. Spot is firm, especially No. 1 white, which is hard to get owner, and the value pecially No. 1 white, which is hard to get owner.

Some thereof shall be ascertained by two or more ing to scarcity. Cheago was weaker yester.

35 av 161 lbs at \$5.55.

day, while New York and Liverpool were stronger. The movement in this market is light. Closing prices yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 90%c; No. 2 red, 86%c; No. 8 red was not tested. In futures No. 2 red for July delivery sold at 83% 284c, August at 83%c, and September at 83%c.

CORN .- In better deman1 and stronger. No. 2 quoted at 49%c, No. 4 at 46c, No. 2 yelow at 50c, and No. 3 at same figures. OATS .- Slightly higher and steady. No. 2 white sold yesterday at 37c, No. 2 mixed at

BARLEY .- Market steady and unchanged. No. 2 is selling at \$1 58@1 60 \$ cental, and No. 3 at \$1 48@153. Receipts in this market the past week were nothing, and the shipmen's were nothing. Stocks in store, 559 bu. FEED.-Michigan bran quoted at \$12 00 \$

343, and light mixed at 35%c per bu.

ton. Market firm. CLOVER SEED .- Prime for October delivery quoted at \$4 40 % bu.

RYE.—Quoted at 58@62c \$ bu. in bagged lots. Car-loads are quoted at 64@65c P bu. BUTTER.-Market weak and dull. Dairy quoted at 10@12c for fair to good, 13@14c for choice, and 15c for fancy. Creamery quiet at 18/200. Receipts large except of fancy dairy, which is scarce.

CHERSE.—New quoted at 8@8%c for full cream State, 8%@9c for New York, and 70 7%c for Ohio. Skims quoted at 527c. These are jobbing prices. From first hands prices are %c lower.

EGGS .- Prices are unchanged, and the market is steady at 15c for fresh receipts. De-

mand only for small lots. FORRIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messiuas, W box, \$625@6 75; oranges, Messinas, \$6 50@ 7 8 box; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$3 75 @4 25; bananas, yellow, W bunch, \$1 75@2 50. Figs. 11@ 13c for layers, 14@16c for fancy. Pineapples, \$2 50@4 \$ doz., and very scarce.

BERSWAX .- Steady at 182800 W b., as

HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 14@ 5c for choice comb and 10c for extracted. Stocks large and no inquiry. MAPLE SUGAR .-- Good stock is quoted at 9@10e W D. for Michigan and 11@12e for

MAPLE SYRUP.—Quoted at \$1@1 25 W gal

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 6% for common, and 7@7%c for evaporated. De mand light. SALT.-Michigan, 85c per bbl. in car lots, r 93c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per

bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Market quiet. Baled quoted at \$14@14 50 for No. 1 and \$13 for No. 2 timothy; mixed, \$12212 25 W ton. Straw, \$7. These prices are for car lots on

BRANS .- Quoted at \$2 40/22 45 W bu. small lots. Unpicked, \$1 25@1 9). Market quiet.

POTATORS.—The range on old stock is 50 @75c # bu. out of store, as to quality. New southern are selling at \$3 25@3 75 \$ bbl. from ONIONS .- Stocks throughout the city as

small and with a very fair inquiry the market rules firm at 21/40 B b. for California, and \$3 50 % bbl. and \$1 35 % bu. for southern. HIDES .- Green city, 50 \$ b., country 5%@ 6c; cured, 6@7c; green calf, 6@6%c; salted do, 6%@7c;sheep-skins, 50c@\$125 each; bulls

and stag grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES .- New fruit is in fair inquiry at 50 @75c per 1/2 bu. boxes, and \$3 50@4 50 per bbl. Market well supplied. PLUMS .-- Meet with only fair sale at 5003

and \$6 50@7 per 2-bu. stand. The supply RASPBERRIES .- N. minally steady at \$4 for red and \$3 50 for black, per 24 quart case.

75c per 1/2 bu. box, \$222 25 per 24 quart care

PEACHES.-Both supply and demand are light. Bushel cases are offered at \$4@4 50. and 1/2 bu, boxes at \$1 25@1 35. STRAWBERRIES .- Home & rown were firm yesterday at \$5@6 @ stand. Cases of 16 quarts | receipts were closed out at a shade higher

were quoted at 7 c@\$1 25. GOOSEBERRIES .-- Quotations are \$4@5 stand for common. A few of the Mammoth variety are also offered at the same figures. POULTRY.-Live quoted as follows: Chickens, 9c # B.; roosters, 5@6c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 7c; spring chickens, 16@17c. Per pair, pigeons, 25c. Receipts light, and with

good demand the market is very firm.

EARLY VEGETABLES.-Dealers are selling at the following range of prices: Tomatoes, \$1 00 W 1/2 bu, box. Cucumbers, 40 @50c ♥ dez. Lettuce, 40@50c ♥ bu. Rad shes. 12@15c W doz. bunches. Onions. 25c W doz bunches. String beans, \$1 50@1 75 % bu. Wax beans, \$2@2 25 W bu. Egg plant, \$1 25 @1 50 \$ doz. Cabbages, \$2 25@2 50 \$ 2 Lu. crate.

WATERMELONS .- In good supply but quiet. Quoted at \$25@30 w 100.

CHERRIES .- Not much inquiry. Southern consignments have about stopped and western Michigan fruit is now being received in small quantities. Sour quoted at \$1 25@1 40 per 16 quart case and \$2 50@2 75 per bu. Sweet scarce and nominal at \$1@4 50 per by. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork is a little weaker, short clear having declined. Hams are higher; no other change. Quotations

here are as follows:

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Friday, June 29, 1888. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards pur bered 391 head, against 442 last week, The larger portion of the receipts were through cattle and only a small supply was on sale. There was a fair demand for those offered, the best of which sold at last week's prices, while the common lots advanced 100 15 cents. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 85 00@5 28 to 1,450 lbs. to 1,450 lbs.
Choice steers, fine, fat and we formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs...
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs...
Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, helfers and light steers.
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls Stockers. 3 400 3 75

Refus sold C Roe a mixed lot of 14 bead of thin butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$2 80. C Ree sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 932 lbs at \$3 60 and 19 ay 917 lbs at \$3 50. Cash sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 and of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at

\$2.40.

Refus sold Reagan 2 thin cows av 960 lbs at \$3.75 and a bull weighing 1,050 lbs at \$3.10.

McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 866 lbs at \$3.25.

SHEEP.

Friday, June 29, 1888.

The market opened up at these yards with 500 head of cattle on sale. Quite a few loads of western cattle were received during the past week, and four loads were on sale. Native cattle were in rather light supply and the larger portion of poor quality. For the few good cattle offered prices were strong and common grades sold 10@15 cents higher than last week.

Haley sold J Wreford 4 thin butchers' steers av 975 lbs at \$3 40.
Hope sold J Wreford 6 thin butchers' steers av 855 lbs at \$3 40.
Robb sold J Wreford 4 good butchers' steers av 955 lbs at \$4.
Conly sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers av 852 lbs at \$4.

av 852 10s at \$3.75.
Adams sold Wreford & Beck 6 good butchers' steers av 1,040 lbs at \$3.90 and 2 good cows av 990 lbs at \$3.25.
MoHugh sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 964 lbs

Robb sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butchers' teers av 1,057 ibs at \$3 60.

Hill sold Wreford & Beck 2 good cows av 1,090 ibs at \$3 20 and 4 bulls to Loosemore av 872 lbs at \$2 25.

873 ibs at \$2 25.

Merrit sold Hersch 2 choice butchers' steers av 1,120 ibs at \$4 40 and 4 to Rauss av 1,115 ibs at \$4 30.

Payne sold Mason a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 778 lbs at \$3.

Nott seld Orleng 5 fair butchers' steers av 816 lbs at \$3 65.

Moore sold S Flieschman a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 318 ibs at \$3. and 3 thin heifers av 560 ibs at \$2.75.

Payne sold Reagan a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 790 ibs at \$2.90 and 2 bulis av 735 ibs at \$2.25.

Lovely sold Murphy a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 790 ibs at \$2.80. of thin butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$2 80. Sullivan & F sold Hopfhauer 26 mixed vesterns av 800 lbs at \$2 75.

Campbell sold Marx a mixed lot of 25 head f good butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$3 50. Haley sold Kuoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 95 lbs at \$3 65. McHugh sold Kamman a mixed lot of 18 ead of thin butchers' stock av 714 lbs at \$3.
Sullivan & F sold Bussell 24 mixed west-

erns av 934 lbs at \$3 35. Robb sold John Robinson a mixed lot of head of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at Hill sold Mason a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 865 lbs at \$3.

Coney sold Capifs a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 795 lbs at \$2 75. Mark sold Hersch 5 good butchers' steers Purdy sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of Tuesday. They averaged 115 lbs and brought

Tuesday. They averaged 115 ibs and brought \$4.90. The receipts were light on Wednesday and Thursday, and the market weak. On Friday there were 1,000 sheep on sale. The demand was light and prices weak. Good to choice 80 to 100 lbs sheep sold at \$4.55 15, and spring lambs of 60 to 70 lbs at \$4.66 50. 0 head of good butchers' stock av 909 lbs at Ashley sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot

Pinkney sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butchers' steers av 935 lts at \$3 50.

Haley sold Taube a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 684 lbs at \$3 25.

Gleason sold Kammon a mixed lot of 4 Hoos.—Receipts 46,683, against 41,087 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday consisted of 70 car loads. The mar-ket for light weights was about 5 cents ead of fair butchers' stock av 990 lbs at lower than on Saturday, other grades un-changed. Good to choice Yorkers sold at Purdy sold Kolb a mixed lot of 8 head of medium weights, \$5 80@5 90; pigs, \$5@5 25.
There were 7 loads on sale Tuesday. The

fair butchers' stock av 825 lbs at \$3 25. Watson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,014 lbs at they were taken at former prices. The re-ceipts were light on Thursday and the mar-ket steady. On Friday there were 2,400 hogs on sale. The demand was active, but prices Haley sold Cross a mixed lot of 4 head of thin ones to Stucker av 799 lbs at \$3.

Bement sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 13

head of good butchers' stock av 876 lbs at \$3 50 and 2 thin heifers av 580 lbs at \$3.

Bowman sold Mason a mixed lot of 8 head sold at \$5 70@5 80; fair do, 5 50@5 60; selected of thin butchers' stock av 681 ibs at \$3 and 2 fair steers to Wreford & Beck av 980 lbs a

Pinkney sold Stucker a mixed lot of 8 ead of thin butchers' stock av 776 lbs at \$3. Sullivan & F sold McGee 32 mixed westerns last week. Sh pments 10,58%. The receipts of catle on Monday numbered 8,601 head, about 5,000 of them being Texans. The supply of Gleason sold Denk a mixed lot of 11 head of good native cattle was light and prices on thin butchers' stock av 772 lbs at 33.
Longcor sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 818 lbs at \$3 50.
S Flieschman sold Wreford & Beck a mixed this class was 5@10 cents letter than on

lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 883 lbs at \$3 25. an sold McIntire a mixed lot of 9

thin butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$2 90. SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 319 head. There was a fair demand for sheep, and the

prices than those of last week. MeHugh sold Fitzpatrick 27, part lambs, av Rupert sold Fitzpatrick 96 av 84 lbs at \$3 50. Huntley sold Farnam 44, part lambs, av 79

bs at \$3 70.

Coney sold Fitzpatrick 70 av 71 lbs at \$3 10.

Culien sold Fitzpatrick 27 av 84 lbs at \$3 60
and 106 to Morey, part lambs, av 80 lbs at Pinkney sold Fitzpatrick 57 av 80 lbs at \$3.

Moore sold Fitzpatrick 66 av 81 lbs at \$3 25. Boland sold John Robinson 79, part lambs, av 75 ibs at \$3 40.

Watson sold Monahan 32 av 78 ibs at \$3.

Lovely sold John Robinson 89 av 66 ibs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 562 hear The demand for hogs was active and buyers took the offerings at strong last week's

Texas cattle sold 5@10 lower. The best Texans were unchanged. Sales ranged at \$1 62\\@2 40 for bulls and cows, and at \$2 45@ 3 90 for steers. The market for good cattle prices, and would have taken a good number on Tresday was 5@10 cents higher and Texars more at the same rates if they had been here. took another drop of 10@15 cents, ruled weak on Wednesday, and on Thursday declined 15 @25 cents. On Friday there were 7,500 cat-tle received. The market ruled dull and Dennis sold Webb Bros 38 av 134 lbs at \$5 65.
Allen sold Webb Bros 34 av 185 lbs at \$5 70 and 20 to Peach av 106 lbs at \$5 50.
Nott sold Rauss 31 av 192 lbs at \$5 70.
Adams sold Rauss 18 av 190 lbs at \$5 65. weak, closing at the following

Good to choice 1,300 to 1,550 lbs..... Medium to good ,1,100 to 1,250 Gleason sold Hall 18 av 150 lbs at \$5 60. Capwell sold Webb Bros 26 av 163 lbs at 5 57½. Culver sold Webb Bros 8 av 213 lbs at \$5 65. Payne sold Webb Bros 8 av 175 lbs at \$5 55. McHugh sold Rauss 29 av 190 lbs at \$5 65. Payne sold Rauss 11 av 243 lbs at \$5 65.

 Medium to good 1,100 to 1,250
 4 7525
 60

 Common steers
 4 20~5 8

 Native grassers, 950 to 1,300
 3 60@4 3

 Distillery-fed steers
 4 7025 65

 Fancy native cows and heifers
 3 00@3 85

 Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100
 1bs
 2 00@3 90

 Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs
 2 50@3 50
 50

 Texas steers 740 to 1,100 lbs
 2 15@3 85
 85

 Stock steers, 500 to 900
 2 80@3 70
 8

 Feeding steers, 900 to 1,300
 3 50@4 30

 Hoos
 Received 63 745 scrainst 79
 2005 lest

 Bewick sold R S Webb 12 av 106 lbs at \$5 50. Parks soid R S Webb 18 av 219 lbs at \$5 75 week. Shipments 22,628. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 20,255. The demand for hogs was active and sales were Pinkney sold Rauss 14 av 164 lbs at \$5 65.

Boland sold R S Webb 48 av 175 ibs at \$5 70. Astley sold Webb Bros 18 av 182 ibs at \$5 70. demand for hogs was active and sales were made at strong Saturday's rates. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 40@5 65; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 45@5 67½; skips and cull, \$4 10@5 30. The receipts were light on Tuesday and prices were 5@10 cents higher. On Wednesday the market ruled strong and on Thursday active and steady. On Friday the receipts of hogs numbered 17,000. The demand was slow and prices declined 5 cents. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 40@5 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 45@5 75; skips and culls, \$4 25@5 30. Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts 8,330 against 12,832 the

previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 225 car loads of cattle on sale. The demand was fairly active, but the offerings were larger than the trade required, and prices declined 15@35 cents below those of the previous Monday. Good to extra 1,400 to 1,600 lbs steers sold at \$5 15@5 40; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do, \$4 70@5; good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, do \$4 40@4 80; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs do, \$4@4 40, and good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do. \$3 85@4 25; cows and heifers and mixed butchers' of good quality, \$3 25@3 50; common do, \$2 50@3; fat buils in light demand at \$2 75@3 25; milch cows in moderate demand and steady at \$32@38; stockers were duil at \$3@3 25. There were no fresh receipts on Tuesday, but the number left over from the day before made up quite a supply. The demand was active and price firm. The receipts on Wednesday and Thursday was light and the market steady. On Friday only three loads were on sale. The market ruled dull and unchanged, closing at the following

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 3 00.24
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice. 2 75.23 Absolutely Pure.

BHEEF.—Receipts 36,800, against 32,600 the previous week. There were 42 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The market was weak, the demand being confined to the best lots. Good 80 to 100 lb sheep sold at \$404 65; fair to good, \$3 7504 15, and common at \$2 5003 50. There was only one load on sale

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demand was active and prices firm.

Wednesday there were 17 loads on sale, and

were 5 cents lower. Good to choice Yorkers

Chicago.

@15 cents. Dressed-beef men bought com-

mon to fancy native steers at \$4@5 70, prin-

av 1,226 lbs sold at \$4 75, corn-fed Texans

av 1,214 lbs sold at \$4 85, and Colorados av

sold to an eastern shipper at \$5.45. Shippers

and exporters bought poor to fancy steers av

1,020 to 1,498 ibs at \$3 90@5 90, largely at

\$4 85@5 35; some coarse 1,362 lbs steers sold

down to \$4, and 5 loads of fancy corn-fed

steers av 1.437 to 1.498 lbs sold as high as

\$5 90. The next highest price was \$5 70 for 7

car-loads av 1.384 to 1.393 lbs. About 25 car

loads av 1.310 to 1.480 lbs sold at \$5.50@5 60:

96 1,470 lbs Nebraska steers sold at \$5 50, and

51 head of 1,223 lbs natives sold at \$535; two

car loads of old fashioned natives av 1,654

lbs sold at \$5 25. Exporters paid \$5 40@5 70

for several car loads of cattle. Native

butchers' stock was in moderate supply and

fair demand at former quotations. Common

QUOTATIONS:

Hogs.-Receipts 63,745 against 72,005 last

skips and cuils, \$4 25@5 30.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 40,564 sgainst 40,733

weights, \$5 80@5 85, mostly at \$5 80.

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